AUCTION SALES.

ELISON & FOSTER.

Bankrupt Sale OF SILKS, ...ES, AND JEWELRY AT AUCTION,

...Morning, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, Salesroom, 87 Market-st.,

...old and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, ...Plate Sets, Gold Charms, etc. Also ...Heavy Dress Silks, first-class goods ...will sell at same time a splendid line of

...Cloths, Cassimeres, Etc.

...O. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

...TION SALE!

...NSE OPENING SALE OF ...S & BLOCKS AT ...TH LYNNE,

...ositive and peremptory order of ...S. A. VAIL & SON, Take Place on the Ground, ...ay Afternoon, Aug. 28, AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK.

...ain, free to all, will leave the C., C. & I. ..., southwest corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., ... returning after the sale, which will take ...e NEW AND MAGNIFICENT CANVAS ...ed only by Elison & Foster. ...NNE is but seven miles south of the Court-...rth line being Sixty-third-st.; Ashland-av. ...d-av. are the east and west boundaries, and ...ide, the line of the South Park. Two rail-...tions, connect with the city; also an om-...5 cents. ...AGO SILVER SMELTING WORKS and ...ouses are already built; and another Large ...oper Shop, to employ from 60 to 80 men), ...contract, and will be commenced immedi-...reets are graded and shade trees planted.

...TH LYNNE ...Come Inside the City ...MOVE OF THE LIMITS, and this will be ...best opportunity of the season to ...Lots at Your Own Price, on Very Easy Terms.

...a bona fide sale, and Real Estate Dealers ...hase Blocks can do so cheaper than at any ... SALE—On lots and on all sums under $1,-...h, when papers are delivered; balance, $5 ...each lot. On blocks and on all sums over ...arter cash, and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years; ...nt on deferred payments. A deposit of ...t will be required on the ground. Title ...tract furnished to each buyer. Informa-...of the ground can be obtained on the train.

...AIL & SON, 129 Dearborn-st., or of ...N & FOSTER, Auct'rs. ...MARKET-ST.

...ESIDENCE LOTS, CORNER OF ...di and Thirty-first-sts, AT AUCTION, ...AFTERNOON, AUG. 29, ...o'clock, on the grounds. ...onting on Garibaldi-st. ...onting on Thirty-first-st. ...y 125 feet each to an alley. ...s are finely located on the above-...o, west of State-st., in a thickly ...on of the city, and are valuable ...e purposes. Title perfect. ...OF SALE—1-3 cash, balance in ...o years, with 8 per cent interest. ...$100 required on each Lot. ...attending the sale can take the ...rs to Thirty-first-st., which is ...inutes' walk from the property. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

...EO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

...ENDID SALE! ...SDAY, Aug. 26, at 9 1-2 a. m., ...Goods, Notions, ...Caps, Underwear, Cutlery, ...er-Plated Goods, &c. ...ractive line of Cassimeres, Sati-...&c. Extensive line of Men's and ...oolen and Cotton Hosiery. Bal-... Quilts, Fancy Overshirts, &c., ...and Rag Carpets, at 11 o'clock, ...nly. ...O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...Catalogue Sale OF ...Shoes & Slippers, ...ESDAY, Aug. 27, at 9 1-2 a. m., ...O. P. GORE & CO., ...& 70 WABASH-AV. ...mber of the best manufactures ...y will be represented in this ...ing that of the CELEBRATED ...OOT, in MEN'S, BOYS', and ...hese goods are FULLY WAR-...

...A. BUTTERS & CO. ...BUTTERS & CO., ...te and General Auctioneers, ...MS, BOWEN'S BLOCK, ...5 & 17 Randolph-st. ...ALES THIS WEEK: ...S, BUGGIES & HARNESS ...SDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 a. m. ...thing, Furnishing Goods, Etc., ...RSDAY, Aug. 28 at 9½ a. m. ...ale of Household Goods ...RDAY, Aug. 30, at 9½ a. m. ...A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...S. FITCH & CO. ...TION SALE OF ...and Other Property ...Aug. 27, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., ON ...st-st., between Cottage Grove and ... near Drexel Boulevard. ...n Oakwood Boulevard. Title perfect. ...for further particulars apply to ...FITCH & CO., 152 Washington-st.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

...of the Western Catholic Publishing ...to attend a meeting of the Western ...Co., to be held at their rooms, Nos. ...on Block, corner Madison and Mar-...y evening, Sept. 12, at 7 o'clock. A ...requested as business of importance ...meeting. JOHN E. COFFEY.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1873. NUMBER 5.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL Is a Specific and Radical Cure for CONSUMPTION AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. Western Agents: HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago, RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY Grand, Square & Upright PIANOS.

FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862. The most perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World. One Piano Every Working Hour, Ten Pianos Every Day. AN UNLIMITED GUARANTY FURNISHED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. Other good Pianos, both new and second-hand, constantly on hand.

SMITH & NIXON, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 162 AND 164 STATE-ST.

PRINTS.

Choice Prints. 450 Cases just received, and now opening by HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854. D. W. IRWIN & CO., General Commission Merchants. FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, BARLEY, Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market. No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

CORN STARCH.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH, IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC, IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET. It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD. For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection. Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION, with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S HEATING FURNACES! "Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cl..." Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c. These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars. BLISS & BROWN, 62 Lake-st., Chicago.

BOOK-BINDERS' GOODS.

BOOK BINDERS' TOOLS And Stock of all Kinds. CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Exhibition of Orchestral Organ AT THE WAREROOMS OF THE Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., 80 & 82 Adams-st., Each day this week, from 10 to 12 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m. General invitation to the public.

To Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements. We wish to make arrangements with some reliable party to manufacture for us a small and standard implement. Call on or address LAWREAU & LAING, 36 Morrison Block, where patterns and sample machine can be seen.

FINANCIAL.

DIG. We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. If they wont pay we publish them for the benefit of our patrons. Report now in press, and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. FRASER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

WEED SEWING MACHINE.

The Weed Again Victorious. Cable Dispatches received at Hartford, Conn., at 8:40 p. m., the 8th inst., say: The Weed Sewing Machine, and Geo. A. Fairfield, as co-operator, heads the awards to Sewing Machines given at the Vienna Exposition. Northwestern Office, 152 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS, TABLES, and CHAIRS, at BOSTWICK'S, 112 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses, AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician, 93 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights. Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock, at Hall, 124 Twenty-... for work on R. C. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. E. R. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Convention of the Farmers of Iroquois County, Ill.

They Will Take Care of Themselves, and Bid the Politicians Farewell.

An Independent County Ticket Nominated, and Stirring Resolutions Adopted.

Protective Tariffs the Basis of All Monopolies.

Progress of the Farmers' Movement in Nebraska.

Iroquois County Farmers Make Nominations for County Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., Aug. 25.—The farmers of Iroquois County met at the Court-House in Watseka, Monday, Aug. 25, 1873, for the purpose of nominating an independent ticket. The Court-House was crowded with delegates and farmers, all earnest and with a determination to carry out the work for which they were sent. A. B. Caldwell, of Sheldon, was chosen Chairman, and H. O. Butzow and George Metzker were chosen Secretaries.

The Committee on Credentials reported thirty-seven Clubs and Granges present, with 109 delegates, representing 1,500 members, which report was received, and the delegates took seats in the Convention.

The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen upon the Committee on Resolutions: W. E. Niblow, O. H. Bales, Joseph F. Good, D. Brumback, and Robert Caldwell, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Iroquois County, who are opposed to monopolies, regardless of power, political opinions, or party affiliations, do hereby ratify and confirm the following resolutions as an honest expression of our opinions, and the basis for our future political action:

RESOLUTIONS.

First—That every man should earn the pay he receives and receive the pay he earns, and that every contest between labor and capital should be settled upon that principle.

Second—That we are desirous of political reform, and for honesty, economy, and purity in all official administrations; that to secure this is the duty of every citizen, and to this end every good man should feel bound to participate in politics and make an end of bad men forcing their election by securing a party nomination. We declare it the duty of every citizen to oppose the election of a bad and incompetent official, whether on our own or any other ticket.

Third—That we demand the strictest economy in national, State, and county affairs, and absolute responsibility of all official relations, denouncing every violation and departure from the strictest official integrity, and insisting that every such violation shall at once be brought to the attention of the courts, and that the salaries of officers be reduced and fixed so as to give fair compensation for services, but the same shall not be excessive.

Fourth—That we are opposed to all class-legislation, either State or national; that we are opposed to monopolies of any kind; that a law compelling one man to pay a tax to support the business of another is nothing less than legalized robbery.

Fifth—That a protective tariff is the basis of all monopolies, and that we are in favor of free iron, steel, salt, and lumber, sugar, coffee and tea, woolen and cotton fabrics, and, if a tariff is justifiable at all, it should be for revenue purposes only.

Sixth—That agriculture is the basis of wealth and power; that all other branches of business that depend on the success of the farmer should be represented in every branch of the Government, legislative, judicial, and executive, and that we pledge ourselves to support for office men who are interested in the prosperity of the farmers, and none others.

Seventh—That we recognize the great benefits to be derived from railroads in the transportation of freight and passengers, and developing sections of the country that would be almost useless without them; yet we deny that the corporations controlling them are superior to the power that gave them legal existence, but that they are subject to legislation as much as individuals.

Eighth—That our member of the Board of Equalization be and is hereby instructed to use his influence to assess railroads and railroad property as real estate and other property has been assessed in this State.

Ninth—That we denounce in unqualified terms the act of Congress increasing members' pay, commonly known as "the salary-grab," and pledge ourselves not to vote for or support any man for office who voted for the bill or accepted the unjust pay.

The following ticket was nominated and received with the greatest enthusiasm: County Judge, M. B. Wright; County Clerk, H. A. Butzow; County Treasurer, G. T. Metzker; Superintendent of Public Schools, Davis Kerr.

The farmers of Iroquois are awake. They mean business. No convention has been held in Central Illinois this summer which exhibited so much enthusiasm, good feeling, and harmony, and it is the universal opinion by those best informed that the ticket nominated to-day will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

The Anti-Monopoly Movement in Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Aug. 25.—The Cass County Anti-Monopoly preliminary Convention met in Weeping Water Falls, 21 miles from Plattsmouth, Saturday. Nearly all the precincts of the county were represented. F. M. MacDonough, of the Nebraska *Watchman*, was delegate from Plattsmouth. The Convention was held in a school-house. Nearly all the delegates were farmers. Dr. J. A. Kenaston, of Stone Creek, was chosen Chairman, and MacDonough Secretary.

The address of D. W. Adams, in Thursday's CHICAGO TRIBUNE was read, approved, and applauded. Several anti-monopoly speeches were made. It was resolved to call a people's convention for the county at Weeping Water Falls Aug. 27, to nominate a county ticket, the Convention to be made up of delegates from precincts, one for every fifty voters or fraction thereof. A county central committee of one from each precinct was selected, and they are to meet on the Fair Grounds the second day of the Cass County Fair. Dr. Kenaston is Chairman of the Committee.

The general feeling among the farmers is opposition to the Administration and monopolies.

The Patrons of Husbandry to Hold a State Convention at Kalamazoo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—A mass State Convention of the Patrons of Husbandry has been called at Kalamazoo, on Oct. 3, the exercises to be under the general charge of officers of the State Grange.

Carriage Accidents.

GENESEO, Ill., Aug. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Liberty Stimpson were thrown from their buggy upon the pavement this morning. Mrs. Stimpson's fall resulted in the breaking of her collar-bone and severe bruises in her side, but her surgeon does not consider her fatally injured. The horse took fright from the creaking of the harness, and ran but a short distance before colliding with a heavy wagon.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 25.—A boy named John Rienhart was instantly killed in a runaway this morning, being thrown from a wagon against a post. Another was badly injured.

A man named John Broach had a finger pulled out by the roots in jumping from a car. A ring caught in a screw.

Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 25.—A young man named Louis Marsh, while fishing yesterday afternoon a short distance below the city, was taken with a fit, and, falling into the river, was drowned. His body was not recovered.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Lizzie L. Stewart, of Fair Haven, and Cordelia Torrey, of Boston, were drowned at Quissette Island, near Falmouth, on Saturday, together with Hardy Davis, who tried to save them.

Two men were drowned in the harbor yesterday by the upsetting of a boat.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The examination of the padrone Vincenzo Motto, at the request of the District-Attorney, has been adjourned till to-morrow, to give him an opportunity to discredit the testimony of Mrs. Magruth and her two children, who lived in the same house with the Italians, and who swore to-day that they had frequently heard the boy Joseph, the chief witness for the prosecution, call one Pascenciello his father. Pascenciello was a witness for the defense the other day, and said that he was the father of Joseph, but the latter said that he had never seen the man in Italy. The United States Commissioner said that he believed the Magruth witnesses and discharged Motto on his own recognizance.

In the case of Michael C. Broderick, who, it is alleged murdered his son early on Friday morning, by stabbing him twice in the heart,—the Coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict to the effect that the stabbing was done in self-defense. The coroner committed Broderick to the Tombs. Bail will be fixed to-morrow.

The San Francisco cadets arrived and marched to the Seventh Regiment's armory, which has been placed at their disposal during their stay here.

RECENT DISASTERS.

The Wawasset Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The members of the Wawasset Examining Board state that they expect to complete their report by Friday next. They very freely express their opinions that the conduct of the officers and owners of the boat will be severely censured, and it is also understood that they will recommend the revocation of the engineer's license, and the District-Attorney proceed against the proprietors for violation of the Steamboat law.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The report in the case of the Wawasset calamity will probably be ready on Thursday next. It will be lengthy. There has been considerable discussion here as to the discrepancy of the statement regarding the number of passengers the steamer's certificate allowed her to carry. The Superintendent of the Company which owned the Wawasset to-day received a letter from Mr. George B. Shinn, a well-known merchant of Alexandria, Va., saying that, on a very recent trip on the Wawasset, he made an examination of the certificate posted conspicuously on the boat, in which it was stated that the number of passengers allowed to be carried was 150.

Fatal Disaster to a Penitentiary Train.

MARSHALL, Texas, Aug. 25.—Last night, about 7 o'clock, a construction train laden with ties for Ward, Dewey & Co., Penitentiary lessees, ran off the track, one and a half miles west of Gladewater station, throwing seven cars down an embankment, killing Conductor Kendall, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and seriously injuring several others. A special train with medical aid proceeded to the scene of the disaster immediately. Everything was done that was possible to afford relief to the wounded. The following-named are wounded, as far as ascertained: J. J. Kelly, guard, cut all over; William Prince, guard, accidental discharge of gun, thigh; James Smith, thigh; one brakeman legs; McDonald, Sergeant, forehead, slightly; nine convicts, names unknown. The cause of the accident is reported to have been an ox which jumped in front of the train while it was backing up. The wounded have been brought to this city. Up to this time no additional deaths.

Two Men Killed on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad.

WARSAW, Ill., Aug. 25.—Yesterday morning's west-bound passenger train on the T., P. & W. R. R., ran over the bodies of two men named Rixroot and Palmer, of Macomb, Ill., one mile east of Blandinville. A special train bound eastward passed over the bodies in the night, but did not discover them at the time. They were frightfully mutilated. Information was given at Blandinville, and the Coroner held an inquest. Holes, supposed to be made by bullets, were found on the remains. The verdict assumes that they were murdered by persons unknown, and placed on the track to cover the crime. Others think the men were drunk and went to sleep on the track. There is much excitement at Blandinville over the affair.

Boiler Explosion at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 25.—An explosion occurred about 5 o'clock this morning at the American Iron Works of Messrs. Jones & Laughlin, in South Pittsburgh. It seems that the engineer on duty was aroused several times by the watchman, and shortly after he got up and turned the water into the boilers. The boiler over the furnace, No. 4, instantly exploded with terrific force, the report being heard for miles around, causing an intense excitement. The boiler was torn into fragments, the largest piece crashing through the warehouse and a railway-car standing near the building, and fell on the bank of the river, fully 120 feet distant. Fortunately, no one was injured, as the explosion occurred before the men had commenced work.

Fatal Locomotive Explosion.

DES MOINES, Aug. 25.—At noon to-day an engine on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad exploded near Atlantic, instantly killing J. Dyson, the head brakeman, and severely scalding the engineer, George Crane, and the fireman, Henry Morgan. The engine, tender, and two cars were ditched. Some pieces of the boiler were thrown a fourth of a mile. Dyson was killed by the shock, and was found lying under a car some distance from the engine.

Jumped the Track.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Another accident occurred on the South Side Railroad, on Long Island, this morning. When the express-train from Patchogue was between Freeport and Babylon, the last three cars jumped the track and rolled down an embankment. All the passengers, about twenty, and mostly women and children, were more or less injured—one child fatally.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—About fifty persons, mostly women and children, were bruised and cut by the accident on the South Side Railroad, on Long Island this morning, though no one was seriously injured.

The B. & O. Smashings.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 25.—The accident to the emigrant train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Cameron, yesterday, was not so serious as at first reported. Four passengers were severely, and some eight or ten slightly, injured; but no one was either fatally injured or killed.

THE COLORADO DESERT.

A Grand Irrigation Project.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The James surveying party arrived at San Diego yesterday from Yuma. They report that they have made a thorough exploration south of the boundary line to the Gulf of California, and have made important geographical discoveries. They explored the most singular and heretofore unknown portions of the coast, overcame many dangers, and suffered much hardship. The main object, which was to determine the feasibility of turning the waters of the Gulf of California into the Colorado Desert, thereby creating a climatic change in Southern California has been successful, demonstrating the fact that this may be done at comparatively small expense.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A Woman's Dress-Reform Association was organized in Des Moines on Saturday. The platform announces moderately short walking-dresses for the street; skirts lightened of their burden of trimmings, and suspended from the shoulder; corsets to be loosened or widened; the extremities warmly clothed, and superfluous finery to be discarded in church costume.

Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, has appointed S. F. Carey, of Howard County; H. M. Thompson, of Scott County; H. Gad Bryan, of Warren County, and A. W. Field Swalm, a committee to examine and report upon the Penitentiaries at Fort Madison and Anamosa.

The St. Louis Mutual Life.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—The application of E. A. Whitcomb for an injunction against the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, came up in the United States District Court again to-day, and, after argument, plaintiff was allowed till Wednesday to file affidavits in support of his bill, and defendants till Thursday to file counter-affidavits, when the case will be heard.

Sturgeon Bay Ship-Canal.

MADISON, Aug. 25.—The Directors of the Sturgeon Bay Ship-Canal announce its completion one-fourth of the way, and request the Governor to inspect it and give them one-fourth of the land-grant.

THE MONOPOLISTS' PARTY.

Speculations Concerning the Action of the Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

Strong Combination to Baffle Ben Butler's Gubernatorial Aspirations.

Green County, Illinois, Republicans Will Wait for the Farmers' Wagon.

Inharmonious Meeting of Colored Men in Cincinnati.

Speculations as to the Action of the Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 25.—Few delegates or candidates to the Republican State Convention have arrived, and nothing new has transpired as to the probabilities of its action than in my letter of Saturday night. Besides the candidates here, Messrs. Johnson and Ball, for Treasurer, and Frisby for Attorney-General, are here. Others, with a number of delegates, are expected on to-night's trains. It is evident the contest on Treasurership will be sharp. In an interview with the Hon. E. W. Keyes, Chairman of the State Central Committee, this evening, on the statements in the papers lately in regard to his course relative to matters to come before this Convention, he denies that he has issued circulars to Postmasters in regard thereto, sent any emissaries, issued any edicts or bulls, or attempted to control office-holders or others in regard to candidates. He doesn't deny making some bulls in his time, and has written to some Postmasters and other active Republicans urging a general attendance at caucuses, and the nomination of first-class men for delegates to the State Convention and for members of the Legislature. He is quite uncertain in his own mind what candidate for some offices would best promote the interests of the party, and does not attempt to dictate who shall be nominated. No one can get up an issue with him on condemnation of the salary-grab, for he has from the first not hesitated to express his opinion of it as wrong, and as worse than a crime—a blunder. I saw him to-day reading with hearty approval some resolutions drawn up here, which may or may not be presented to the Convention, which are by no means platitudes a thousand times reiterated, but clear and earnest expressions on living questions of the day, and which strongly condemn the increase of Congressional salaries and call for repeal, and which denounce corruption generally and specifically, by Republicans as well as by others.

A malicious assault on one of the Rock County candidates is widely circulated in postal-cards addressed to Republican delegates to the Convention, based on slackness in paying debts years ago. It is so gross that it is likely to react in his favor.

The Anti-Butler Movement in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Ten or twelve days ago information was received of a movement of Massachusetts politicians opposed to him to prevent the nomination of B. F. Butler for the next Governorship. To-day additional facts have been furnished confirmatory of the first report. Col. William P. Wood, of this city, formerly connected with the secret service of the Government, who was engaged by the Liberal Democrats to assist them during the last Presidential campaign, and has an intimate connection with the New York *Sun*, two or three weeks ago received a letter from Charles A. Dana, requesting his immediate presence in New York to consult with reference to the Massachusetts contest. A meeting was thereupon held at the *Sun* office, in which several Massachusetts gentlemen participated, and Col. Wood and others paid a visit to Boston. A large corruption fund was soon guaranteed, and various successful attempts have been made to buy up Butler delegates to the nominating Convention. Their names are known, and it remains to be seen what Gen. Butler will do. They belong entirely to small country towns. A general plan of conducting the Convention was also agreed upon. It was decided to so arrange things that instead of taking the ballots as heretofore, the delegation from each town shall be called upon, its number stated, and the questions asked, "Who votes for Butler? Who votes for so-and-so?" etc. By this means the opponents of Gen. Butler expect to be able to keep their men up to their contracts. The statement comes from Col. Wood, through another person, that among the leading contributors to the anti-Butler fund is the firm of William F. Weld & Co., of Boston, which settled for certain business irregularities by paying the Government $500,000 a year ago. It is not known from personal knowledge that this is true, but the informant is in a position to tell what he knows. He explains the hostility of the firm by the fact that Gen. Butler was the counsel of the Government in conducting the prosecution for the importation irregularities. Another contributor is the administrator of one of the most valuable estates in Boston.

The informant is a gentleman who held close relations with the Republicans of New York State in the last campaign, and furnished information of great value in regard to the movements of the Liberal-Democrats. Col. Wood says the plans of his opponents are so well laid that it will be impossible for Butler to secure the nomination, but he shall keep on working up to the last moment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A prominent Massachusetts Republican arrived here to-day states that an inside canvass of the approaching nominating Convention gives Butler five hundred and eighty out of eleven hundred delegates. This will be sufficient to secure his nomination.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The Hamilton Hall Committee, of which Hon. E. R. Hoar is Chairman, will to-morrow publish an address to the Republicans of Massachusetts, urging upon them the importance of attending the primary meetings soon to be called to choose delegates to the State Convention, and of securing through them an honest representation of the Republican sentiment of the Commonwealth. The address will support Washburn for re-election, and denounce the course of Butler.

Mr. A. M. Thomson Will Not Accept the Republican Nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 25.—The *Daily Sentinel* to-morrow morning will contain the following card which explains itself:

To the Public:

For the past few months my name has been often used in the Republican papers of Wisconsin as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and until recently I was disposed to allow the Convention that meets at Madison on the 27th inst. to place me in nomination, if it was deemed expedient. I have now decided to decline to be considered any longer a candidate for any honors which that Convention can bestow, but leave the way open to those whose taste enlists them to do the work which is necessary to insure success. Most cordially do I thank the many friends who have volunteered their kindly aid and support, and especially am I indebted to the gentlemen of the press of both political parties for the personal and unmerited complimentary allusions which they have been pleased to make, connecting my name with the office of Lieutenant-Governor. [Signed.] A. M. THOMSON.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.

Ohio Colored Men Fail to Harmonize.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 25.—The colored people held a meeting to-night at Allen Chapel to express their sentiments in reference to the action of their brethren at the Chillicothe meeting last Friday. Speeches were made by Col. Harlan, W. H. Parham, Peter H. Clark, and others. The meeting was very noisy and excited, and it was with much interruption that Col. Harlan and Peter H. Clark, representatives of the two parties of colored people, could make themselves heard. Resolutions were offered repudiating the action of the colored people at Chillicothe, and declaring alliance to the Republican party; also Col. Harlan's resolutions, which were voted down at Chillicothe. The resolutions were declared adopted, but by the sound it was almost impossible to tell what the exact result was.

The Political Outlook in Texas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Advices from Texas indicate the almost certain defeat of Davis for Governor. His associates on the ticket are men of local reputation who are unknown out of their own districts. It is stated that the Davis faction is unable to conciliate the German vote, as they had expected, and that the Germans, who control some 14,000 votes in the State, are very likely to become the balance of power that will defeat Davis. Besides, the Flanigan and Clark faction will give the ticket a very indifferent support.

Wisconsin Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 25.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Northwestern*, from Shawano, states that the Twenty-first District Senatorial Convention met at New London on the 20th, and elected C. A. Single and M. H. McCord to represent them in the State Convention at Oconto. Marathon, Waupaca, Outagamie, and Shawano Counties will be a unit in favor of the nomination of H. L. Eaton for Lieutenant-Governor.

Green County (Ill.) Republicans Waiting for Developments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Aug. 25.—The Green County Republican Convention met to-day, organized, appointed a Central Committee, passed the usual resolutions, and adjourned without making any nominations, hoping the farmers' movement will bring out a satisfactory ticket.

Good-Bye, Mosby.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Guerrilla Mosby is played-out at last. Referring to his support of the Democratic candidate for the Governorship, the *Chronicle*, of this city, reflecting the sentiment of the Administration, asks: "Is this bushwhacker to do as he pleases in both political parties? How like a guerrilla chief it was to dash into one party, secure a number of good offices for his friends, and then dash out again."

Senator Morton and the Back-Pay.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 25.—To-morrow's *Journal* will state authoritatively that Senator Morton's back-pay was put into the United States Treasury some time since.

CRIME.

Infanticide at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 25.—A young girl give birth to a female child on the sidewalk in Main street this morning, and, catching up the infant, she wrapped it in her clothing and started for the canal. Upon reaching it, the unnatural mother threw the child into the water and made good her escape, although followed by three or four gentlemen. The body of the infant was found this morning. It was a healthy female child. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that deceased came to her death by reason of drowning at the hands of her unnatural mother, to the jury unknown, and that the child at the time of death was just born. No trace of the mother has been discovered, although it is impossible for her to escape out of the city.

Mysterious Poisoning Case at Rockford.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 25.—A poisoning case, which is characterized by some very curious features, occurred this afternoon. An old man named Hogan, after drinking from a water-pail, was attacked with symptoms which clearly indicated the presence of arsenic. A physician was called and the proper antidote was administered, but at last accounts the old man was failing rapidly. Strong suspicions attach to his wife, a former servant girl. Hogan is quite rich, and, in addition, has a heavy insurance on his life, which runs out soon. No traces can be found of the paper in which the arsenic was done up, and how it got into the pail is as yet not satisfactorily explained.

The Perry County (Ark.) Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 25.—Adjutant-General Bishop has just returned from Perry County. He reports that Manes is near Perryville, with about thirty men. Gen. Bishop made the people a speech, and told them that Hambright, the Sheriff, should make all arrests. While speaking, however, the Sheriff left the crowd and was seen no more. The people are very well disposed, if the Sheriff would only do his duty. The General recommends the organization of a militia company, and this evening the Governor commissioned officers for three companies. More trouble is apprehended.

Ex-Congressman Benjamin, of Missouri, Shot by His Law-Partner.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—A special from Hannibal, Mo., to the *Democrat*, says Gen. John F. Benjamin, of Shelbina, was shot to-day by James Hanly, his partner. The ball entered the General's left side, but it is not known whether the wound is of a dangerous character. The affair grew out of a business transaction. Hanly is in the habit of getting drunk, and, when in that condition, is very quarrelsome. Gen. Benjamin formerly represented this district in Congress.

Shocking Murder in Kansas.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 25.—A shocking murder occurred yesterday in Burr Oak Bottom, Ks., opposite Forbes Station, on the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railway. A man named Miller was walking along the road in company with two ladies, when one Merrick jumped out of the bushes from the road-side and cut Miller's throat from ear to ear, killing him instantly. Merrick was pursued and arrested near Nodaway Station, ten miles above this city. The matter grew out of an old feud between them.

Murder Near Port Jervis, N. Y.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Valentine Hoechst, keeper of a beer-saloon on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, four miles west of Port Jervis, shot and instantly killed an Irish boatman named Corrigan this afternoon. Corrigan was intoxicated, and threw stones through the windows of the saloon. Hoechst was arrested.

Albany Bank Defalcation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A defalcation of $40,000 has been discovered in the National Albany Exchange Bank. The teller and his assistant make a full acknowledgment, but their bonds will cover the amount taken. The teller says that he loaned the money, and the borrowers failed to repay it.

DUBUQUE.

Particulars of the Accidental Shooting of Eben Busby—The New Code.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 25.—Further particulars of the accidental shooting of Eben Busby, near Storm Lake, have been received, and are to the following effect: The party stopped for dinner, and started for Storm Lake, and were about 3¾ miles from Newell, when the accident occurred. E. Busby and another young man were sitting in the bottom of the wagon facing each other. Busby was leaning his back against the front. Two of the dogs started some chickens right by the side of the woods. As they came up to them the driver stopped the horses, and they all started to get out. Busby's gun was laying against the front seat, with the stock against the dashboard, and the barrel pointing towards the back of the wagon. Busby reached to take his gun, and the first that was known they heard a report of the gun. They looked around and saw Busby fall backwards. The whole top of his head was blown completely off.

A young man named Howard was arraigned here to-day before one of the Justices of the Peace for committing the horrible and unnatural crime of sodomy. There is no statute in this State against the commission of this crime, so the brute who committed it cannot be punished as he deserves.

It will be unlawful, after the 1st of September, according to the new code, to carry concealed weapons on one's person in this State. It will also be unlawful, and punishable with a heavy fine, to give or sell intoxicating liquors after that date to women in this State.

The Cincinnati Exposition.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Thirty cases of pictures arrived to-day from New York and Boston for the Industrial Exposition, which opens on Wednesday of next week. Among the receipts to-day are pictures from John Hoey and Goupil, valued at $30,000.

THE INDIANS.

The Yellowstone Expedition Has Two Adventures with the Savages.

Five Soldiers and Forty Redskins Killed.

The California Authorities Desire to Obtain Possession of the Unconvicted Modocs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The following dispatch is published this morning, from the Yellowstone expedition:

MUSCLESHELL RIVER, Aug. 19.—The abundant preparation which the Yellowstone expedition made for the resistance of the Indians has been fully justified. The prediction of Bloody-Knife that we should meet with savages in the vicinity of Tongue River has proven correct. The Indians were discovered for the first time about Aug. 1, watching our movements and prowling around the camp at night. No overt act took place, however, until Aug. 4.

Gen. Custer, with Bloody-Knife and a squadron of cavalry, had been detailed by Gen. Stanley to go and look up the road. Having got about ten miles ahead, they halted and picketed their horses in the wood by a river to wait for the train. Two hours afterward six Indians appeared on the plain, and made demonstrations toward their camp. A dismounted line of skirmishers was thrown out, and the horses were saddled. The Indians were easily driven off, but proved to be the decoy of a large party in a neighboring wood, waiting in ambush for the cavalry.

Finding that their ruse had failed, the Indians, to the number of 300, boldly rode out and advanced on the grove occupied by the cavalry.

Gen. Custer had only one squadron of eighty men, under the command of Capt. Maylen, one troop commanded by Lieut. Custer, and the other by Lieut. Van Tum.

The men were again dismounted, and extended their line in a semi-circle around the cavalry, who had rode at their backs, and rapid firing was kept up at a distance of 400 yards.

While thus engaged with Gen. Custer in front, another party of Indians crawled along behind under the river-bank and tried to stampede his horses, but were frustrated. The Indians fired the grass in several places, but failed to burn out the cavalry.

Gen. Custer deferred a charge, hoping that the main command would soon come up and assist in capturing the Indians. After a three-hours' fight his ammunition gave out. He then charged on the Indians, who precipitately fled, dropping many of their implements, and after retreating several miles they took to the bad lands.

One man was slightly wounded in the arm, and one horse was wounded. This formed the extent of Gen. Custer's loss.

While the fight was going on, several Indians left the war party, in search of stragglers. Coming upon Dr. Honsinger, the veterinary surgeon, and Balarain, the cavalry sutler, who were less than a mile from the column, they killed them and took their horses and valuables. Private John Ball, of the cavalry, while out hunting, met with a similar fate.

In this fight two Indians were killed and several ponies.

On the 8th of August, four days after the fight at Tongue River, we came upon the site of a recent Indian village. Stanley directed Custer to take his cavalry, numbering 450 men, and follow and punish the Indians. Custer left on the night of the 8th, at sundown, and on the 9th, after a march of 40 miles, he arrived at the place where the Indians had crossed a river twenty-four hours before, taking over their families on rafts.

Next day he attempted to cross the Yellowstone, which at this point is 450 yards wide. The current was too swift and deep to swim the horses and men, and the attempt to cross had to be abandoned for want of axes and ropes.

At evening his camp was discovered by Indians, and on the next morning (the 11th), at daylight, he was attacked by about 800 Indians. Their fire was returned for two or three hours, both parties using the trees as a cover. A party of 300 Indians then crossed the river above and below our camp, and endeavored to gain the bluffs in the rear. Our men were dismounted and posted on the bluffs, and received them bravely. The Indians behind the ridges kept up a fire until Gen. Custer ordered a charge. Our men then mounted, and pursued them boldly for 8 miles.

Just at this time the train came up and opened on the Indians across the river with artillery. A few shots dispersed them and ended the fight.

This battle, which took place within two miles of Big Horn, was a fierce one. Gen. Custer and Adjt. Ketcham had their horses shot under them. Lieut. Braden was badly shot in the thigh. Private Tuttle, Gen. Custer's orderly, was killed, and twenty of the soldiers were slightly wounded. We had four horses killed, and three wounded. The Indians' loss is estimated by Gen. Custer at forty killed and wounded.

The Indians were well armed with heavy rifles, and had abundant ammunition. Some were dressed in clothes procured at the Agency.

These Indians were mainly Uncapapas, supposed to be under the command of Sitting Bull, and are supposed to have received their supplies from Fort Peck, on the Missouri Fall, Missouri, a famous trading post for the Indians and an infamous one for the whites.

The expedition arrived at Pompey's pillar on the 15th, and reached Muscleshell on the 19th, homeward bound.

Gen. Stanley expects to reach Fort Rice by the 1st of October.

The health of the command is good. Lieut. Brogen is getting on well.

The Unconvicted Modocs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The State authorities of California have asked that the Modocs who are charged with grave offenses committed prior to their capture, other than those sentenced to be hanged, be delivered to them. A reply from the national authorities is expected within ten days.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Aug. 25.—Gus Ballyran, sutler of Gen. Custer's Regiment, who was killed by the Indians on the 4th, was from this city. He was formerly steward of the Chickasaw Club. He leaves a wife and child now absent in Kentucky.

BOSTON.

Assessed Valuation of Property—A Very Favorable Exhibit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The *Journal* will publish to-night a careful analysis of the Assessor's returns, which are completed to-day. They show a net gain of $11,107,100 over last year, making a total valuation of $698,831,400. This represents the taxable value six months after the fire. The loss on personal property in the burnt district is $20,000,000, but the loss on real estate is only $118,000. A loss of seven millions is caused by a change of the law exempting bank shares held by insurance officers and savings banks. The exhibit is regarded as unexpectedly favorable, for the city has taken five millions' worth of real estate for new streets and widenings. The rate is $12.80 on a thousand, an advance of $1.10 over last year.

Railroad News.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., Aug. 25.—The meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad Company to-day elected the following persons Directors for the ensuing year: S. S. L. Hommidiew, John Shields, Jacob Seasongood, William Risor, K. Garad, Henry Lewis, T. H. Yeatman, James Kirvey, E. H. Sabin, L. Q. Deerwiller, John A. Mann, Milton N. Moore, J. L. Waters,—substantially the Board of last year.

Colored Men's Equal Rights League.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—A peculiar complication has arisen in the political affairs of this District. A considerable number of colored persons, under the leadership of Prof. R. T. Greener, recently of the Howard University, who has obtained considerable notoriety here because he was a graduate of Harvard College, have organized themselves into a colored Know-Nothing Club, under the style of the Equal Rights League. The object of the league is purely political, from a colored standpoint, every person before being admitted to membership being required to prove his orthodoxy on the colored question. This movement is opposed by the Republican press. One of the prominent organs warns the colored citizens to be careful, inasmuch as out of nearly 35,000 votes, they only number about 10,700, and if the whites follow their example, the colored people can blame nobody but themselves.

THE TURF.

Conclusion of the Springfield, Mass., Meeting—Goldsmith Maid Trots the Fastest Heat of the Season—Fullerton Beats American Girl—The 2:29 Race Won by St. James—Castle Boy Runs Off and Injures His Driver.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25.—The seventh annual meeting of the Hampden Park Association was brought to a brilliant and successful close to-day. The weather was delightful, and the attendance very large, numbering fully 12,000 people, of whom one-half were ladies. The track was in the finest possible condition. The free-for-all race, though won by Goldsmith Maid in three straight heats, was very interesting,—partly because the little mare made her third heat in 2:19¼, the fastest time of the season, but chiefly on account of the contest between Judge Fullerton and American Girl for second place. The gelding had recovered from his extremely bad humor of last week, and, although not as fast a horse as he was at Utica, he was able to do some remarkable trotting, one of his half-miles being made in 1:08. He was driven by Tom Carpenter, Dan Mace being absent on account of the death of his mother. Fullerton made a bad break in the first heat, and fell back thirty rods, but for all that the Girl only beat him a neck for second place. He was not steady or fast enough to give the Maid any trouble in the race, but he beat the big mare fairly in the second and third heats, in spite of a bad break or two and some long gaps to close up, and won second money. Lulu made a very poor showing in the race.

The 2:29 race was very finely trotted throughout. The old antagonists, St. James, Brother Jonathan, Lady Banker, and Castle Boy came together again, with five other starters besides. Before the race, St. James was favorite at nearly even money, and continued so, though Jonathan won the second heat. At the conclusion of the first heat, Roden was thrown from Castle Boy's sulky, and dragged some distance, but not much hurt. He drove the second heat, but got out for the third. As the horses were scoring for the fourth heat, Castle Boy made a violent swerve, knocked over a policeman, upset the sulky, and threw Roden on his head under the horse's feet, where he was dragged several feet, and very badly hurt. The horse ran away among the crowd of vehicles at the left of the track, and smashed up several of them before he could be stopped. He had cut himself so badly that he had to be drawn from the race. This heat was won by Lady Banker, in 2:27, St. James having made a bad break at the quarter-pole. He still remained favorite at odds of $60 to $20 against the field. He won the fifth heat and race in gallant style, though hard pressed by Joe Brown.

SUMMARY.

HAMPDEN PARK, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25, 1873.—Purse $6,000, open to all horses; $3,500 to first, $1,500 to second; $1,000 to third; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

Budd Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Dan Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton	3	2	2
D. Pfeiffer's b. m. American Girl	2	3	3
J. Lovett's b. m. Lulu	4	4	4
M. Roden's b. g. Henry	dr.		
C. A. Hickok's b. m. Lucy	dr.		

Time—2:21; 2:22; 2:19¼.

SAME DAY—Purse $4,000, for horses that never beat 2:29; $2,000 to first; $1,000 to second; $600 to third; $400 to fourth; mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

F. Van Ness' b. g. St. James	1	9	1	3	1
G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banker	9	0	2	1	6
J. McKee's b. g. Brother Jonathan	5	1	4	5	3
D. Jenkins' g. g. Joe Brown	4	2	3	2	2
R. Armstrong's ch. m. Mollie Morris	2	5	9	4	8
F. Haight's ch. m. Grace Bertram	6	6	5	6	4
T. S. Carpenter's g. g. Billy Platter	8	4	7	7	5
J. A. Batchelder's b. g. John H.	7	7	6	8	7
M. Roden's b. g. Castle Boy	3	8	7	dr.	

Time—2:26¾; 2:27¾; 2:25¾; 2:27; 2:29.

SPRINGFIELD.

Prompt Action of the Alton Railroad Company in Regard to the Late Accident—Burglaries—The State Board of Equalization—Licenses Granted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 25.—One of the attorneys of the Chicago & Alton Railroad arrived here to-day and paid to the representatives of each of the men who were killed in the late disaster the sum of $5,000. The money was paid through the State National Bank. The prompt manner in which this matter has been settled is worthy of commendation.

The State Board of Equalization meets again to-morrow, but I am assured that unless the assessment of Cook County shall have been received at that time that the Board will hardly proceed with the work before then, although those conversant with the duties are of the opinion that much of the work might be done even though it should not be received. It is hardly possible that the Board will adjourn other than from day to day.

It is reported that nine cases of burglary or house-breaking were committed on Saturday night here and no arrests were made. The people will have to arm in self-defense, as the thing is getting a little monotonous.

Licenses were issued to-day by the Secretary to the White Star Transportation Company of Chicago, capital, $75,000; the American Publishing Company, of Chicago, capital, $30,000; and the Artesian Well Company, of Ottawa, capital, $30,000. Certificates of organization were issued to the River Bucket Company, of Chicago, capital, $75,000; and the Horse-Collar Manufacturing Company, of Clayton, LaSalle County, capital, $25,000.

HORROR-STRICKEN.

A Carriage Run Over by a Train and Two Persons Killed—The Engineer, at Sight of the Bodies, Falls Down and Soon Expires.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 25.—As the express train, due here at 10 o'clock this evening, was approaching Batavia, it ran into a carriage, killing both occupants. The engine struck the haunches of the horse attached to the carriage, killing it and rendering the carriage a complete wreck. The names of the occupants of the carriage are James Anderson and Dennis Delaney. One of them was thrown a number of yards into a field, and the other was dragged along until the train was stopped. His body was horribly mangled. The engineer, John Day, stopped the train as soon as possible, and got off the engine to see what injury had been done. In passing in front of the locomotive he saw it covered with blood and brains, and was so overcome by the shock that he walked a few steps when he fell. He was carried into the smoking-car and died in a few minutes.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 25.—Benoit Trembly, one of the earliest settlers of the Saginaw Valley, and who was well known in that region, died to-day at Bay City.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Frederick B. Lord, a well-known railroad man, and a son of the late President Lord, of Dartmouth College, died at Covington, Ky., yesterday.

Grain Shipments.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 25.—The grain movement from the West is becoming heavy. The Illinois Central Agent Saturday night had orders for over 300 cars, and this morning 110 empties, the largest train that ever crossed the bridge, went west.

A blockade has existed for some days at Milwaukee Junction, but is now being broken.

Resignation of a Member of the Michigan Constitutional Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 25.—The Hon. George V. Lothrop, of this city, has resigned his appointment as member of the Constitutional Commission, which meets at Lansing on Wednesday next. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Base ball—Atlantics, 10; Athletics, 6.

NEBRASKA.

The North Loup Valley—A Beautiful Rural Scene.

Mr. Harris' Singular Circular—Prof. Butler's New Pamphlet.

Western Bonds—Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 20, 1873.

Prof. Butler wrote, not long since, "Nebraska has no sublime scenery;" but, if he were here to-day, standing where I am, he would not think so. Imagine a broad valley, green as the sea; a wide river flowing down its centre, fringed with tall cottonwood trees, and with here and there an island covered with dense forest; little green valleys that conduct silvery streams toward their ocean-home; distant hills with bonnets of blue; a glorious canopy of bright and balmy skies overspreading the whole,—what scene could be more sublime? This is the

VALLEY OF THE NORTH LOUP.

For 15 miles the vision is unbroken, except by fields of golden grain, and green, waving corn. Tall bluffs and ravines filled with timber flank the wide valley, while, almost every two miles, streams come leaping down from the hills, meander fantastically across the valley, and plunge into the broad river. No sweeter landscape ever met the vision of a painter than that presented by the North Loup, the loveliest valley of the Plains. It is true we have no volcanos, cataracts, geysers, or glaciers in Nebraska; but we have thousands of patches of green earth, terraced by the hand of Nature; quiet vales, through which rivulets flow on forever in the shade; groves by the side of bright rivers; and days golden with glorious sunshine nine months out of every twelve in the year. You may think me enthusiastic over this young State, but it is really

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRIES

I ever looked upon. That prince of writers and good fellows, Bayard Taylor, did no more than describe it when he said, "I am more than ever struck with the great difference between this region and that east of the Mississippi. There is none of the wearisome monotony of the prairies as in Illinois, or swampy tracts as in Indiana or Ohio. The wide, billowy green, dotted all over with golden islands of harvest; the hollows of dark, glittering maize; the park-like clumps of timber along the course of streams,—these are the materials which make up every landscape, and which, in their sweet, harmonious pastoral beauty, the eye never grows weary."

And how to obtain possession of a portion of this glorious heritage is a question that is agitating the minds of thousands of men. The process is very simple, and the heritage waiting for a claimant; but let no one unduly hasten, for although Nebraska, I believe, is destined to become a densely-populated State, it will be

FIVE OR TEN YEARS

before even all the choice lands are taken.

I have been trying to point out to your thousands of readers some of the many beauties, advantages, resources, and interests of this, the youngest State in the Union; but I fear they begin to weary of me, and I promise them, if they will patiently follow me through this communication, that I will not soon again inflict upon them letters exclusively about Nebraska. I observe that one of your Illinois patrons thinks I am partial to Nebraska and overrate it; that I describe it as "a land flowing with milk and honey, when it is no such a thing." Illinois, he thinks, is good enough for him, and he does not wish "to look farther." This man reminds me of the Turkish Emir who, when the Sultan sent to him for the statistics and trade of his town, wrote back: "The thing you ask me is both difficult and useless. Although I have passed all my days in this place, I have neither counted the houses nor inquired into the number of the inhabitants; and, as to what one person loads on his mules and the other stows away in his ships, that is no business of mine. But above all in Heaven! God only knows what dirt and confusion the infidel may have eaten before the coming of the Sword of Islam. Oh! my lamb! seek not after the things which concern thee not." So your reader wishes to know no more than he has already learned about Illinois; and, while Illinois is a good State to love, and contentment is the true basis of all human happiness, he must not blame me for loving a little

OUR YOUNGEST SISTER.

Who would not love his youngest sister, even if she were not the fairest of the family? I do not desire to be invidious, or to say or imply anything against Illinois, for a State that had 851,470 inhabitants in 1850 and 2,539,891 in 1870 can have nothing said against her. The Census-Superintendent remarks, in his report: "Of all the States, Illinois presents the most wonderful example of great, continuous, and healthful increase. In a single decade, her increase was 101 per cent. So large a population more than doubling itself in so short a time, by regular course of settlement and natural increase, is without a parallel." But, while we are just to Illinois, let us also be just to Nebraska. This young State had in 1860 a population of 28,841 souls, and in 1870 122,993,—showing an increase of 330 per cent in ten years. Then in 1871 she had 167,990, or an increase of 40 per cent in a single year.

There is no disguising the fact that our youngest State is

RAPIDLY FILLING UP,

and that there is a great desire for information about Nebraska among all classes of Eastern people. The pressure for Union Pacific Railroad lands is so great that Mr. Davis, the Land-Commissioner, has been induced to hasten the surveys, and prematurely offer over 500,000 acres in the outlying Counties of Hall, Howard, and Sherman. A few years ago, no man would have believed these lands would have been settled before 1900; yet I am told many of them have been promised for over a year to settlers who have been living upon them, and waiting for them to come into market. So, too, the Burlington & Missouri Railroad cannot get their lands ready for market as fast as they are wanted, and hundreds of settlers are now going upon them to begin improvements, and wait until they can be graded and offered for sale.

Mr. Harris, the Commissioner of the Burlington & Missouri Road, says the rush for lands this year

IS UNPRECEDENTED.

The other day, I rode up the Valley of the North Loup, where the Burlington & Missouri Road owns every alternate section for some 60 miles, or about 750,000 acres in all; and I observed that scores of sections had stakes on them, to show that some one had entered them with the intention of buying as soon as they are for sale. All the Government sections for 30 miles had been taken, and more than half in the remaining part of the valley were entered, land broken, and improvements begun. Two years ago, there was not an inhabitant in the Valley of the North Loup; it is now divided into three counties,—Howard, Greeley, and Valley. A few days ago a vote was ordered in Howard County, and 480 votes were polled, showing the county had a population somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,500 people. This will give your readers some idea of how rapidly the State is settling. Most of the people I saw were from Canada, Denmark, or Germany, and not a few from Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri. The Burlington & Missouri lands in this valley are not yet for sale, but, I am informed, will be offered before the end of the year, when they will be snapped up, and the valley practically settled, giving three more good, paying counties to Nebraska.

The Burlington & Missouri Company is now one of the

GREATEST LAND-OWNING CORPORATIONS

in the United States, and a fair rival of the Union Pacific in this respect. It has millions of acres scattered throughout Iowa and Nebraska, and its lands are rapidly approximating in value. Both Companies use every endeavor to entice settlers to their lands, and both praise their wares without stint. Every method of selling is resorted to, and all kinds of bargains and terms made. In a former letter I gave you some of the modes by which Mr. Davis disposes of the Union Pacific lands; and, singular and enticing as they may appear to your readers, Mr. Harris, the Great Mogul of the Burlington & Missouri Land-Department, is out in a circular that completely outdoes his rival. This circular is both a

LITERARY AND FINANCIAL CURIOSITY,

and I cannot refrain from making a few extracts from it. He says:

Our lands are graded, and now offered to the public at the following rates:

IN IOWA.

	Acres.	Price per acre.
Fremont, about	13,000	$10 to $18
Mills, about	17,000	11 to 25
Pottawattamie, about	9,000	7 to 16
Page, about	15,000	8 to 23
Montgomery, about	35,000	8 to 30
Taylor, about	12,000	7 to 17
Adams, about	23,000	6 to 18
Cass, about	11,000	7 to 20
Union, about	12,000	6 to 19
Clark, about	9,000	6 to 18
Lucas, about	10,000	5 to 15
Monroe, about	10,000	5 to 13
Madison, about	3,000	5 to 12
Ringgold, about	4,000	5 to 12
Adair, about	2,000	7 to 14

A few tracts near important railroad-stations are of greater value than indicated above.

IN NEBRASKA.

	Acres.	Price per acre.
Lancaster, about	140,000	$4 to $20
Cass, about	37,000	8 to 20
Saline, about	105,000	4 to 18
Gage, about	20,000	5 to 9
Otoe, about	12,000	7 to 10
Seward, about	130,000	4 to 10
Jefferson, about	30,000	5 to 8
Saunders, about	28,000	3 to 8
Fillmore, about	117,000	5 to 10
York, about	140,000	4 to 10
Polk, about	3,000	4 to 10
Clay, about	90,000	4 to 10
Nuckolls, about	6,000	4 to 9
Adams, about	55,000	2 to 8
Hamilton, about	20,000	4 to 8
Kearney, about	37,000	2 to 6

The average price of our farm-lands in Nebraska is less than $8 per acre on ten years' credit, and 20 per cent less for cash or on two years' credit

We sell for cash or on long or short credit, viz:

LONG CREDIT.

Say 40 acres at $10 per acre, equal to $400, are bought on long credit of ten years, on March 1, 1873. The payments will be as follows:

Date.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1—March 1, 1873	.....	$24.00	$24.00
2—March 1, 1874	.....	24.00	24.00
3—March 1, 1875	.....	24.00	24.00
4—March 1, 1876	.....	24.00	24.00
5—March 1, 1877	$57.14	20.57	77.81
6—March 1, 1878	57.14	17.14	70.86
7—March 1, 1879	57.14	13.72	74.28
8—March 1, 1880	57.15	10.20	67.44
9—March 1, 1881	57.14	6.86	64.00
10—March 1, 1882	57.14	3.43	60.57
11—March 1, 1883	57.15	.....	57.15
	$400.00	$168.01	$568.01

SHORT CREDIT.

Say that the same 40 acres of land are bought on short credit of two years, at $8 per acre, amounting to $320. The payments will be as follows:

Mch. 1, '73, ⅓ prin'l, $106.67		$106.67
Mch. 1, '74, ⅓ prin'l, 106.67	Int. 10 ₩ ct. $21.34	128.01
Mch. 1, '75, ⅓ prin'l, 106.96	Int. 10 ₩ ct. 10.66	117.32
Totals..........$320.00	$32.00	$352.00

CASH.

The same 40 acres can be bought at $320 for cash, or the land bonds of the Company at par, if paid in full at date of purchase.

PREMIUMS.

To every buyer of its land in 1873, on ten years' credit, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, in Nebraska, makes the following offer:

To each purchaser of land who shall break up one-fourth part of his land within the first year of purchase, a deduction of 10 per cent from the price of all the land bought; and, further, to each purchaser who within two years shall break up and have in cultivation one-half of his land, a second deduction of 10 per cent from the price of the whole. Cultivation will be held to include breaking, land properly planted with forest or fruit trees, and tame grass-land.

The land-buyer, to profit by this offer, must make a written statement, in blanks to be obtained of the Company, setting forth the amount of his purchase, and the number of acres he has in breaking, and in cultivation, and trees. The truth of this statement must be sworn to before a Notary Public or a Justice of the Peace; and the statement must be forwarded to the General Land Office of the Company, in Lincoln, in the month of January in each year.

DEDUCTIONS.

The purchase of land from the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, in Nebraska, on ten years' credit terms, is also entitled to a deduction of 18 per cent if he pays in full at the end of one year from date of purchase; of 15 per cent if he pays in full at the end of the second year; and of 10 per cent if he pays in full at the end of the third year.

RESULTS.

The operation of this liberal system of premiums and deductions will be as follows:

One hundred and sixty acres at $5 per acre amounts to $800. The annual interest at 6 per cent. on this sum is $48; and on the ten years' credit terms the buyer pays only interest for four years. At the expiration of four years he will commence the payment of principal, in seven yearly installments of $114.28 each, and also interest on the unpaid balance of principle until the whole is paid.

But, if a buyer of 160 acres at $5 per acre on ten years' credit, has 80 acres of land broken and cultivated during the first and second years, he gets a deduction of 20 per cent, or $160. The deduction will be applied to payment of principal; and, in the case supposed, the $160 will meet the first payment of principal, and leave $45.72 to be applied towards the second payment of principal.

Further, if, at the expiration of two years from purchase, the buyer pays in full, 15 per cent is deducted from the purchase price of the land. This deduction, with 20 per cent for breaking and cultivating, makes a total reduction of 35 per cent, thus reducing the price of the land sold at $5 per acre to $3.25 per acre.

REBATES.

Other great and special advantages are offered. We allow rebates of half-fare to our land-buyers and their families, and half-freight on household goods and stock per car-load from Chicago, Mendota, Galesburg, Peoria, Quincy, Burlington, and Ottumwa. To secure the rebates, land-exploring tickets must be bought at these places, or wherever advertised for sale.

Land-exploring tickets also secure free fare in Iowa, when the land is bought in Iowa, and in Nebraska when the land is bought in Nebraska.

REMEMBER.

All who buy land of this Company in 1873 get:

Twenty per cent reduction from ten years' credit price for cash in full.

Twenty per cent reduction from ten years' credit price for one-third down and balance in two years with 10 per cent interest.

Eighteen per cent reduction from ten years' credit price for full payment in one year.

Fifteen per cent reduction from ten years' credit price for full payment in two years.

Ten per cent reduction from ten years' credit price for full payment in three years.

Twenty per cent premium indorsed on ten years' credit contract, in payment of principal, if one-half of land bought is cultivated and improved within two years from date of purchase.

Free fare in Iowa, on Iowa land.

Free fare in Nebraska, on Nebraska land.

Half first-class fare to buyers, and

Half freight on household goods and stock, per car-load, from Chicago and other places, as above stated.

These extraordinary inducements are offered in order to aid the new settler in beginning and extending improvements rapidly, to increase the sale of lands, to build up a carrying trade for the railroad, and to enrich and develop this beautiful country as quickly as possible.

The above extracts, which are about one-sixteenth of Mr. Harris' circular, will serve to show what kind of a document it is. I do not now remember to have ever seen anything which, for perspicuity and blandishments, equaled it in the art, or rather dodge, of advertising.

A NEW PHASE

has lately been developed in immigration. Two hundred Scandinavians, wishing to go from Illinois to Nebraska, lately chartered a train of cars, and, with themselves, horses, tools, household stuff, and families, came through to their new homes. A gentleman is now arranging to run a train of six cars through from Maine to Grand Island, Neb., without change. The difficulties of moving are fast disappearing before these enterprises, and presently all one will have to do will be to say the word, and a train will pick up his horses, plows, harness, wagons, cattle, dogs, cats, furniture, and family, and, in a day or two, set him down, with all his traps, in his new home, and next morning he can go to plowing or go to mill as usual. The railroads are giving special attention to this new mode of immigration, and the Burlington & Missouri is, whenever it can, hiring its cars at special rates to parties of emigrants who wish to come West.

ONE OF THE BEST PAMPHLETS

on the West I have ever seen is that issued by Prof. James D. Butler, of Lincoln. It contains a vast amount of information that is rare, and will be of the greatest possible use to immigrants, or those who think of immigrating. I make a single extract from page 27:

I can see opportunities of a very flattering character in the West for at least three classes of industrious men. And, first, the poor man. By poor man, I mean a fellow who is not afraid of work, but who can't raise over $500 to save him. In going West, the first thing for him to do with a part of his $500 is to buy a span of plow-horses. Let him keep about $100 of the money in his pocket, to be spent for lumber and lime to put him up a cabin. It makes but little difference whether he rents for the first year, and takes two-thirds of his wheat, corn, and barley, or buys a little tract of his own at the outset. In fact, I believe those who rent for a year or two do better in the end, because they go to school to a first-class farmer who has experience; and no man can go into the grain-business on a prairie successfully without a good deal of experience, or very careful and constant advice from his neighbors. An excellent business for a thrifty fellow is to get four horses, if he can, and break prairie at $3 an acre. There is no difficulty about getting any amount of prairie to break at this price. He can break two acres a day, making his earnings $6, and the feeding his horses can be done for $1.50. When he is not breaking for others, he can be at work for himself. Another class is the comfortable farmer, who can sell out for $2,000 or $3,000. The third class to whom I think the great West holds out special inducements is the man who has $10,000 or over, and fancies "big farming." That mount of capital will enable him to take many advantages. The railroads will give him special terms and special facilities. He can buy when things are at their lowest, and he can sell his crops at the most propitious time. He can command more labor and cheaper labor than a poorer man. He can extend his operations over a magnificent theatre. I would advise a man that can take capital West to obtain two sections,—1,280 acres. He will get it for an average of $6, and ten years of intelligent, prosperous industry will make that land worth, every acre of it, $50 in an agricultural point of view. That is to say, it will rent for such part of a crop as will sell for more than the interest on $50.

PERHAPS ONE OF THE GREATEST DANGERS

that threaten our new States is the inclination to run in debt. We have bonds issued for every conceivable purpose: Court-Houses, school-houses, bridges, railroads, grist-mills, manufactories; and even, in some instances, stores and saw-mills are built with bonds. If a company lack capital to carry on their enterprises, they appeal to the County Commissioners, and get bonds voted to aid them. So common has this become, that nearly all the public improvements in the West are made upon borrowed capital, realized from the sale of bonds and consequent county indebtedness. There are not wanting examples where private business has been smuggled in and carried on at the public expense by issue of bonds. This mania for voting debt in new counties still exists, and it is high time an end was made of it. I do not deny that many bonds are voted by cities, counties, and towns, for good and necessary purposes; but I do say there are already entirely too many Western bonds on the market, and the people should go slow, especially in Nebraska, about increasing the amount and number of their public securities.

But, if counties, cities, and towns will issue bonds,

LET THEM AT LEAST BE LEGAL,

and put them on the market in a proper and public manner. For this purpose there should be:

First—An act of the Legislature enabling the corporations, cities, towns, counties, and districts to issue bonds, and binding the property of the municipalities or counties as security.

Second—If bonds are issued by a county or municipality in aid of railroads, canals, or ditches, the roads, canals, or ditches should be made through the county or corporation voting the bonds.

Third—When bonds are issued, they should be presented with satisfactory proofs of their legality to the Auditor of the State, and, in all cases, "registered."

Fourth—It should be made the duty of the State Auditor to see that sufficient taxes are levied each year to pay the interest, and provide a sinking fund to meet the principal, of all bonds.

Fifth—The State Treasurer should be made to see that all taxes for bonds are faithfully collected each year, and that all interest is promptly paid, and the principal when due.

Sixth—The law should be so drawn as to allow all bonds to be "registered," and made to bear both the seal of the county and the State Auditor.

Seventh—It should be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to keep the sinking-funds invested, first, in the bonds of the municipality, when they can be purchased below par; second, in United States bonds; third, in State bonds.

If these rules were always followed, Western bonds, bearing the large rate of interest that they do (10 per cent), would be much sought after by Eastern capitalists as a profitable and safe investment, and they would no longer lie under any suspicion of distrust as to their legality which is now too often the case.

MINNESOTA AND NEBRASKA.

There has been much talk in your paper about the agricultural growth of Minnesota. It may be up to its claims, but is not equal to Nebraska by about 1,000,000 acres.

The following extract from the United States Land-Office Report shows that the comparative progress of the two States from the year Nebraska was admitted into the Union down to the latest official dates:

THE ACRES ENTERED AS HOMESTEADS.

	In Minnesota.	In Nebraska.
Year ending June 30, 1868	338,528	324,626
Year ending June, 1869	389,331	380,089
Year ending June, 1870	339,465	456,439
Year ending June, 1871	464,183	715,504
	1,531,507	1,876,658

	Minnesota.	Nebraska.
Public lands, acres of, sold in same years for cash	487,163	1,037,002
Same years, sold for cash, scrip, and homesteads	2,323,310	3,448,379

IOWA AND NEBRASKA.

So, too, your writers have boasted a great deal of Iowa; but the following comparative table, compiled from the census of 1870, will show what Nebraska is doing. Let the reader remember that Iowa has a population of 1,200,000, and Nebraska only 250,000 people.

	Iowa.	Nebraska.
Spring wheat harvested, bu	28,708,312	2,109,321
Winter wheat harvested, bu	727,380	15,765
Rye harvested, bu	505,807	13,532
Oats harvested, bu	21,005,142	1,477,562
Barley harvested, bu	1,960,779	216,481
Buckwheat harvested, bu	109,432	3,471
Corn harvested, bu	68,935,065	4,736,710
Peas and beans harvested, bu	42,313	3,332
Irish potatoes harvested, bu	5,914,620	739,984
Sweet potatoes harvested, bu	34,292	762
Flax raised, bu	695,518	54
Hops raised, lbs	171,113	160
Sorghum sugar made, lbs	16,500	......
Maple sugar made, bu	146,490	......
Butter, lbs	27,512,179	1,539,535
Honey taken, lbs	853,213	28,114
Sorghum molasses, gals	1,218,636	77,598
Tobacco raised, lbs	71,792	5,988
Wool shorn, lbs	2,967,043	74,655
Hay made from tame grasses, tons	1,777,339	169,354
Number of horses and mules	459,127	33,143
Number of cattle of all ages	1,005,235	79,928
Number of sheep of all ages	855,493	22,725
Number of hogs of all ages	1,353,908	59,449
Value of farm produce	$114,386,441	$8,604,742
Value of orchard products	1,075,169	9,932
Value of produce of market-gardens	244,963	30,649
Value of live stock	82,987,133	6,551,185
Value of agricultural machinery	20,509,582	1,549,716
Present cash value of farms	392,662,441	30,342,186
Percentage of farm lands improved	68	35

From all the evidence educed, it appears to me every young man must see that the West, and especially Nebraska, is

THE BEST PLACE

for him to settle and grow up with the country. It does not need a prophetic vision to see that, within the next quarter of a century, 20,000,000 of people will be west of the Missouri River, possessing more and richer lands, more manufactories, mines, cattle, sheep, wool, coal, timber, and more money, than all the people in the United States living east of the Missouri.

AARON ABOUT.

FIRE AT EVANSTON.

An alarm of fire disturbed the slumbers of many of the citizens of this place yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. The Fire Department proceeded to the corner of University place and Chicago avenue, where the fire was located. The house which was burning was one of the landmarks of the village, built by the late Prof. Henry S. Noyes when Evanston was a paper town, and her great possibilities hardly comprehended by the most sanguine. The building was unoccupied, and the origin of the fire is not surely known. The Fire Department satisfied themselves that they could be of no assistance, and amused themselves by playing with the engine. They charged it and left the cap off the cylinder, and thus extemporized a fountain which was very agreeable such a hot morning. The foreman finally announcing that it was breakfast time, the company retired, taking their engine with them. The building burned was worth in the vicinity of $3,000, and was insured in the Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool, for $2,500; the furniture for $500. The loss falls on the Noyes estate.

The Conservatory of Music of the Northwestern University is receiving every attention. Ten thousand dollars have been spent in the purchase of instruments.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, No. 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

7:00 a. m.	82	12:30 p. m.	94
7:30 a. m.	83	1:00 p. m.	94
8:00 a. m.	85	1:30 p. m.	94
8:30 a. m.	87	2:00 p. m.	93
9:00 a. m.	86	2:30 p. m.	93
9:30 a. m.	86	3:00 p. m.	92
10:00 a. m.	86	3:30 p. m.	90
10:30 a. m.	86	4:00 p. m.	88
11:00 a. m.	89	4:30 p. m.	86
11:30 a. m.	91	5:00 p. m.	83
12:00 m.	91	6:00 p. m.	79

SOUTH EVANSTON SCHOOL.

An election was held in South Evanston on Saturday night to vote on the following propositions:

For the purchase of 200 feet, fronting north on Lincoln avenue, and next east of Third street, as a new school-site for District No. 2 in the Town of Evanston. For the building of a school-house, to cost $10,000. For a tax of $5,000, and the issuing of bonds of the school-district to the amount of $10,000, payable in ten years, with annual interest not exceeding 10 per cent, for the purchase of the school-site and the building of a new school-house.

Carried by a vote of 58 to 22, with two votes against the site.

—A girl in Oakland, Cal., 12 years old, and small for her age, has succeeded by patient, uncomplaining industry in accumulating property to the value of $1,000, besides supporting her poor old mother. It is mostly in jewelry, watches and other small but valuable articles, such as she could collect handily from the houses where she was employed.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

Its Management and Intentions.

Sketches of Its Possessions and Personages.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13, 1873.

In one of the oldest streets in Philadelphia, the fourth from the Delaware, at the corners of one of the oldest alleys, stand side by side two very large and costly buildings. They are new buildings, besides, and rise up as in mutual rivalry,—the one built of dark red sandstone from the Upper Schuylkill; the other of solid gray granite, as if emblematic of the Keystone State. The sandstone building is the Reading Company's offices; the granite building is

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY'S OFFICES.

For years they have been neighbors at opposite ends of this alley; but the Pennsylvania Company moved up a year or two ago, and seemed to give additional dignity and recognition to its railway-associate by standing up beside it, and almost linking facades. The two buildings probably have cost $3,000,000. Wires stream into both over the roofs. But they stand in such a quiet street, amongst old brick dwellings of Shippen's and Franklin's time, that their sudden appearance there looks like innovation,—almost usurpation. Nevertheless, the Quaker's mercantile hand is deeply in these roads, and the Pennsylvania Company especially is almost purely Pennsylvanian. If we stop at the North-Irish and Scotch names of Thompson and Scott, we may remember that the earliest converts of George Fox's school were made in Ireland. So Gowan, the President of the Reading Road, is of a country-side family, quite old in the suburban annals of Philadelphia. Names like Kneass may also remind us that the Pennsylvania German element is not wanting in these mighty aggregations of talent and money.

ORIGIN OF THE TWINS.

The Pennsylvania system of public works is a subjective thing, if it may be so called, conceived and developed from within the Commonwealth. The State itself began it, and the State's own management became hopelessly corrupt, so that some of the best, and also some of the least disinterested, minds in Pennsylvania advocated the sale of the public works, railroads, and canals. The Pennsylvania Railroad succeeded to the bulk of what had been already done, and, of course, a class of men connected with the old system reaped the first advantages. Hence arose the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Reading Railroad came less to wealth than its neighbor, but got the benefit of British capital to complete it; and both Companies were in condition to reap the enormous advantages and necessities of the War. In 1860 all Pennsylvania had only 2,598 miles of railroad, against 5,113 miles in 1871. It now leads every State in mileage except Illinois. In the same year,

THE READING RAILROAD,

apparently adopting, within a more limited area the Pennsylvania's tactics—that is, exclusion from its field and trespass upon every other man's—moved up to be one of the greatest corporations in the country. The Reading added to its own short main stem of ninety-eight miles twenty roads, bringing the sum up to 615 miles, or, with second track and laterals, 1,266 miles. The rentals of these leased roads amounted in 1871 to nearly $900,000 per annum; and subsequent leases of canals, and aggressive movements upon merchants and private coal-fields, shows a disposition to block-out, fortify, and hold the avenues and markets in perpetuity of the great anthracite coal-field. Not only this, but an aggressive movement in coal in general, as far as Virginia, has been occupying the minds of the Reading Railroad magnates. The Company now possesses 350 locomotives and 15,000 coal-cars. It owns vast tracts of coal-land, mines, and stationary engines, and moves 6,000,000 tons of coal per annum. Its gross annual receipts pass $12,000,000. It has $31,566,000 stock, and $28,000,000 of debt and obligations; and it pays 10 per cent a year, exclusive of Government tax. Its stock is a fancy one, in some respects, at the Philadelphia Board, and sometimes quotes higher than the Pennsylvania's.

The purposes of the Reading Railroad have been discussed in the Pennsylvania Directory, and, as long as it attends to its one object of coal and coal-transportation, it will not be molested,—as perhaps it cannot be by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Gowan, President of the Reading, is by some represented as a judicial lawyer, firm in his purpose, but easily reasoned with. He gets the largest railroad-salary in America. By others he is represented as a youngish man, too nervously and too intensely strung to last long, and pushing headlong and impassionedly towards his ends. He resigned his place in the Constitutional Convention for want of strength to attend to it, while Tom Scott's persistently vigilant lawyer, Cuyler, did the work for the other road, and saved the Directory wear and tear.

ENTER THE PENNSYLVANIA'S OFFICES!

Solid, roomy, durable are they, with long index-boards to tell the innumerable rooms where the magnates and their assistants attend to business. Let us see of what these offices are the keepers.

MILEAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, often improperly called the Pennsylvania Central, is, per se, almost or wholly a Pennsylvania State system of railroads, and has within the State 699 miles of main stem and branches, and about 800 miles of lesser lines, which amount to perpetuity in the term of the lease. These may be described as a main stem from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, with cross-lines at Harrisburg to Erie, Canandaigua, and Baltimore, and other lines looping up the skein. To carry this road to New York, the system of roads and canals intermediate is leased in perpetuity, amounting to 456 miles of rail, 65 of canal, and 30 steamboats. West of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad takes another name and charter, namely:

"THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY."

This corporation was chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 7, 1870, in order to assist the Pennsylvania Railroad to manage its lines west of Pittsburgh. Twelve millions capital stock was so arranged as to give $8,000,000, which is "preferred," to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This preferred stock is guaranteed 6 per cent per annum, and the profits in equity. The common stock is not "guaranteed," but is promised 6 per cent next after the preferred stock. This corporation controls and operates directly 828 miles of road, and controls, besides, about 1,800 miles of road, all west of Pittsburgh. It owns a half interest in the line from Indianapolis to St. Louis as well, or, in all, about 2,800 miles of road. Thomas Scott is the President of the Pennsylvania Company, and William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, is its only Vice-President. Of Thaw, more anon. The railroad-lines of the Pennsylvania Company reach from Pittsburgh to Chicago; to Youngstown, O.; to Cleveland; to Girard and Erie; to Wheeling; to Cincinnati; to Indianapolis; to Louisville; to St. Louis; and a dozen lesser terminal points. It owns the great bridges at Louisville, Cincinnati, and Steubenville; and all the other roads must say:

And I'll give thee a silver pound
To row me o'er the ferry.

TOTALS AND EXPLANATION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and its alias, the Pennsylvania Company, own, lease, or operate, therefore, upwards of 2,000 miles of steam-highway east of Pittsburgh, and 2,800 miles west of Pittsburgh. Of the great parent-consolidation John Edgar Thompson is President, and he and his friends claim that his railroad has no association, except business-interchanges, with the many railroads of which Mr. Scott is President,—nothing to do officially with the Southern Security Company, nor the lines southward, nor with the Texas & Pacific Railroad, nor with the many lesser railroads and systems in which his official associates are casually interested.

POINTS.

This is, doubtless, wholly true. For example, Mr. Edward C. Knight, a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is in the controlling combination of the North Pennsylvania Railroad; but he is not regarded as a favorite of Mr. Thompson, and has received proffers for the purchase of that road from the Reading and the Lehigh Valley, as well as the Pennsylvania Railway. Yet he is the President of the American Steamship Company, so much spoken of, which the Pennsylvania Railroad controls; and it is stated on good authority that Mr. Thompson did not favor the building of those ships, while Mr. Scott merely consented out of good nature. Thus there is some movement of particles even where there is most cohesion.

And here I would say, that the editor of Poore's Railroad Manual for the current year has made an important omission in not detailing the rise and condition of the Southern Security Company, which is no secret matter, for the maps of the roads it controls are scattered broadcast through the South. A statement, however slight, of the Pullman Company, and of the leading fast freight lines which ride on the necks of the greater corporations, would have been also in place.

In the next place, let me present some figures,—merely explaining, in advance, that I have added stock to bonds in the leased roads, because the terms of the lease call for dividends as well as interest.

ENGINERY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has upon its own State lines, 514 engines; upon the Jersey leases, 150; and, calculating at this basis, upon its Western leases, 700. Probably it may be just to estimate the entire steam-squadron at 1,400 locomotives, or a locomotive to every twenty men in the regular army of the United States. The locomotives of this corporation alone could transport our whole regular army without any cars to assist them.

THE DEBT

of the Pennsylvania's home or State system, including stock, was $90,000,000 at the close of 1871. The obligations of the New Jersey leased system were $37,000,000 in 1870. To the former may be added $15,000,000 for the Northern Central, since absorbed, and probably $23,000,000 for the Philadelphia & Erie. The following are the obligations of the principal lines leased west of Pittsburgh:

NINETY-THREE MILLIONS MORE.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 201 miles long; $22,000,000.

Chartiers Railway, 22 miles, $1,000,000.

Little Miami, 246 miles; $9,500,000, of which $5,000,000 is due in 1883.

Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 586 miles; $36,000,000, of which $23,250,000 is funded debt.

Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, 226 miles; $7,500,000.

Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley, 132 miles; $4,500,000.

Indianapolis & Vincennes, 117 miles; $4,500,000.

St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, 158 miles; $7,500,000, of which five-sevenths is funded debt.

The above eight railroads are not only leased, but controlled by a stock-ownership, by the Pennsylvania Company, and the same list of names of Directors is distributed through them. They sum up a stock list and debt of $93,500,000.

THE WESTERN LEASED ROADS

are, if possible, still more important and under heavier burdens. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago has $33,333,000 of obligations, of which $13,666,000 is bonded debt. This road, however, earned the enormous sum of $4,000,000 net,—giving the lessees a profit of $1,500,000. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad has $11,750,000 of stock and bonds, which must all be taken care of,—the stockholders getting nearly 50 per cent additional shares, which is guaranteed 7 per cent, or 10 per cent on the original stock. And so we might go on until the brain got weary of figures, of which yet every figure must be accounted for in the course of this grand manipulation of highways from this great building in the quiet Quaker street at the corner of the alley. We have already added up

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLIONS!

How, you may ask, does this parade of miles, engines, and obligations compare with the Illinois Central Railroad in the same respects?

The Illinois Central has 700 miles of road in its possession, and leases 400 miles more. It is, supposing my figures to be correct, about one-fourth the length of the Pennsylvania system, with one-fifth the engines, and with $44,000,000 of obligations, of which but $8,000,000 is bonded debt.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

which began its consolidated existence in 1854, and, twenty years afterwards, dropped into the lap of the Pennsylvania, is 142 miles long, and leases 220 miles more of road, by which it is the greatest transverse line between the Hudson River and the Ohio, running from Baltimore City to Lake Ontario. Its gross earnings are $4,333,000, and yet it paid no dividend last year. Its obligations, including stock, are about $15,000,000. Don Cameron, son of Senator Simon, was the President. The Pennsylvania Railroad recently employed a part of this road to carry through-passengers between New York and Washington, and with such expedition and comfort that the Union Tunnel Company and the tide-water line of rail hastened to accept terms. Two weeks' running broke the back of the old combination. The piers of the old bridge at Columbia, on the Susquehanna, were sagaciously purchased by the Pennsylvania people several years ago, and the Reading Company thereby kept out of the Cumberland and Broad Top coal-fields.

It is a question whether the leasing of railroads wholesale by this Company may not provoke the building of opposition lines for no other purpose than to be bought. Can any consolidation, in this day of universal railroad-construction, stop competition? Can anything short of Government direct the labyrinthine new roads and parts of roads which seem to threaten any comprehensive system, and must be acquired by it? In other words, is not the railroad an element now-a-days which defies monopoly? Take either horn of the question, and follow it up, and it seems that at last only good can come out of these vast achievements and experiments. No *road* was ever yet built which destroyed either liberty or civilization. If the contrary can be proved, name the road! As Gen. Bristow, of Kentucky, said to me, to-night:

"The railroad-system is a new thing, of which Governments have scarcely taken notice. It will be licked into shape after awhile, but I see no great dangers in it."

THE STUDY OF SCOTT AND THOMPSON

can be completely made from no one point, and any sketch of them will fail to be perfect, or even proximate in some respects. Philadelphians, generally speaking, are no acute judges of character. They pull at a man's bob-tails to keep him down until he gets beyond their range, and then they give him up as incomprehensible. They admit that there must be something in him, but declare that it cannot be accounted for on any known premises,—such premises being his "Daddy's" poverty, the fact that *we* went to school with him, et al. It is to a man's great credit to rise high among the cohesive particles of that vast commonplace aggregation, where yet individual exertion has raised many large fortunes, and, in the manufactures particularly, developed some of the largest firms and corporations in the country. Philadelphia grows by the adhesion of particles to an original snug and well-defined entity of a town; but the permeating system of all those particles is scarcely traceable, as in some animals of a low vitality. Independence-Bell might ring to-day, and proclaim liberty to the land, before they would be in agreement about it in the town. That is the reason you can outline no exceptional Philadelphian, because, as soon as he gets far above the level, he fails to be understood. And the Pennsylvania Railroad offices, in that quiet Fourth street, are, in the infinitude of the operations conducted there, a foreign inhabitancy, like the Kaiser ruling from Versailles. Few Philadelphians can name to you the measure of their great railway, or give the map of its operations. It goes not only unchallenged, but unexplained by the local press. There is a vague feeling that it is a big thing, and means well by Philadelphia, and will presently hoist it over the head of New York. Such is "Tom Scott," as everybody calls him,—a sort of famous by-word, who seeks his peers, his power, and his fullest appreciation, at a distance.

SCOTT, THOMPSON, AND VANDERBILT.

There are some points of difference between the Vanderbilt and the Thompson-Scott management of railroads, which are apparent at a glance. The Vanderbilt management is confident, willful, indifferent about politicians, and his roads take the personality of the man and family which possess them so absolutely that he has no care about credits or compromises, and no chess to play with the future. At Washington he is sturdily resisting the payment of his just taxes to the General Government. "Take my engines!" says the old sea-cock. "You are after money, fees, and forfeitures, whether in Albany or Washington. If the people who vote for you can afford to have my railroads stopped, I can pay for the litigation."

At Albany he remarks: "If your local ring bothers me about an eating station, I'll run by Albany and depopulate it."

As to Jay Gould, that Black-Crook of Wall street, Vanderbilt condescends to hurl his defiance through a newspaper interviewer: "You look at Jay Gould's face, and you'll see a scoundrel born in it."

Much of this is perhaps a sea-captain's bluster, and the Hudson River & New York Central Road pays toll at Albany like any other Company which is always wanting to break the laws; but it is paid by people of less individuality,—by suave and gracious folks like Clarke and the Schells. The Commodore, however, is less attacked and pestered than any great railroad-magnate. His objects are simple as the compass can point; his route to the West is an intelligible path, with no side-saunterings; he is making that intelligible purpose durable by bridging, tunneling, widening, and even ornamenting, as in the case of his great depot at New York and the Pacific Hotel at Chicago, which two buildings cost $6,000,000. He did not have, however, the hard work of the Pennsylvania people to do. He came in and bought the accomplishments of other people as he would buy a race-horse, to own it, run it, and win with it.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The method of the Pennsylvania Company is accommodating, suave, void of offense. They recognize the existence, and, on the whole, the cheapness, of politicians and people in authority. They are largely pursuing a credit business of a very wide and profitable character, and

He who hath a thousand friends
Hath not one friend to spare,
While he that hath one enemy
Shall meet him everywhere.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is always accommodating to communities as well. It appears in a comfortable and elegant guise, with parlor-cars, excursion-blanks, monthly tickets, and fast trains. It tunnels around cities where passengers are pestered with relays of mules; its depots and side-stations are neat and homelike; at Harrisburg, it is particular to see that everybody has a free press as at Washington, and a car always ready for the President or Governor and suite. Mr. Scott, for example, wants a depot-site at Washington. He goes before the Committee on the District, and makes the request politely. Mr. Garrett opposes him with questionable grace, and speaks on astray topics, as the great future intentions of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Mr. Scott politely says: "We do not object to Mr. Garrett getting a depot-site [*soto voce*, 'if he can'], and we admit anything he may say. We want what we ask for granted in the same spirit."

Mr. Cameron then puts in a word to inflame Mr. Garrett. They go off on a side-issue. Champagne is near at hand in a committee-room, and Mr. Scott gets a piece of real estate in Washington worth $300,000, a fine street to run through, and his hand and influence will long be felt there.

BY-PLAY OF MAGNATES.

The President of the Pennsylvania Road, J. Edgar Thompson, is a reticent, mysterious-looking man, wearing a white neck-tie, and imparting an air of coolness, not to say piety, to the surrounding scenery. He thinks, rather engineers out,—for he is an engineer by profession,—the multitude of suggestions made by his First Vice-President. He takes them apart, and tries them with the plumb, the jack-square, and other engineering tools. They feel the presence of his respectability, and adjust themselves thereto. If he is reluctant, or the triangulation be unsatisfactory, Mr. Scott waits and approaches him in another shape. Scott never retorts, quarrels, nor shows mutiny. He approaches Mr. Strickland Kneass, also an engineer, or Mr. Thomas N. Walter, who built the Capitol at Washington, or Mr. George B. Roberts, all engineers; for Mr. Thompson likes his craft, and relies upon its best judgment. Mr. Thompson is attacked by these, and he consents. He agrees with a modification. Mr. Scott says that the genius of the whole thing is in that modification. And it is always done.

Yet, it is probable that Scott, with his meteor mind, needs often the judgment and will of President Thompson behind him. Thompson is inflexible in his main purposes, and the incarnation of power, which he has enjoyed without limit. He came from Georgia back to his native State, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, in its whole successful history, is his monument. If he can select great Marshals to work for him, and then hear the louder halloo of admiration for them, he is both wise and magnanimous. Such he has proved to be. But it would be hard to quarrel with Col. Scott, who has gratitude without any resentments, and is not only affable, but, inside his corporation, disinterested.

ANECDOTES.

The power of Thomas A. Scott is in instant decision, actively followed up by executive spirit, and never vacillating, and in his dispatch of an infinite number of different items consecutively. Thus memory, confidence, and, to a considerable degree, judgment, enter into the man. He acquired his art by original endowments, and by experience in every field of railroading, from repairing track and selling tickets to managing Legislatures and Boards of Directors. The mental strain to which this application would subject him is apparently neutralized by his control of sleep. He can sleep in a minute,—in his office-chair, in a railroad-car, in a stockholders' meeting. After business-hours, he dismisses every responsibility from his mind, and plays euchre like a boy. He never enrages his mind with petty provocations, and antagonizes nobody, except by an agent; but he will beat an opponent for the Legislature or Congress without showing himself.

He is a tea-drinker, and at 1 o'clock takes his cup of tea in his office-chair, dispatching business all the while to Mr. Barclay or Mr. Greene, his assistants, both of whom are cautious and prompt as himself.

Scott was Assistant Secretary of War under Simon Cameron. He distinguished himself also by moving troops and changing gauges, and he changed the gauge of the Louisville & Lexington Road, 98 miles, one Sunday morning.

"Do you want the Charleston & Memphis Road?" said a Senator to him one day.

"Yes. Can you make the negotiation? It is worth ——."

"I think I can."

Thus the Southern Security Company picked up a belt-line of rail with that little expenditure of energy.

"I want to see Gen. Pope," said a slender, brownish man, one day, to the Orderly before that Ajax's tent.

"Can't see him, by his orders," said the Orderly.

The quiet, civil man passed in, and saw Pope eyeing him with the morning military gizzard.

"Is this Gen. Pope?"

"Yes, and, —— you, didn't my Orderly tell you not to come in?"

"But I have a little business with you, and but a little time to do it in, General."

"D——n your business, and your time too. Get out of here!"

"But, General, my name is Scott!"

"Don't care a —— what your name is. Get up and dust!"

"I am the Assistant Secretary of War."

"Why, Col. Scott, forgive my rudeness."

The Ajax's headquarters were in his temples.

"No offense at all," said Scott; "let us sit down a minute."

Col. Scott is said to be a generous man, to give much away without talk, and to advance a deserving person even at his own inconvenience. The Pennsylvania Railroad is the model of a civil service.

THE STAFF

of the Pennsylvania railway is enormous. There are a President and an Assistant to the President; four Vice-Presidents; six Auditors and three Auditing Departments; Secretary and Assistant; Treasurer and ditto; Comptroller and ditto; General Agents and Assistants, not only over Passengers and Freight, but of Baggage; three Chief Engineers, of Construction, Maintenance of Way, and Bridges and Buildings; a General Purchasing Agent; Superintendents of Motive Power and Transportation; and so on, like the government of an army. Three grand divisions comprise the East Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Erie. The last report recapitulates 1,530 miles of rail, probably including sidelings, in these three divisions. I have heard that the illness of Mr. Loembart and the resignation of Edmund Smith have reduced the Vice-Presidents to two at present: Thomas A. Scott and George B. Roberts. These two, with Thompson, are the spirit of the road.

THE DIRECTORS.

There are ten stockholders' Directors, all Philadelphians but one, and he a Pittsburgher. Philadelphia City adds three more for the municipality. There are also four others, put in by the Board of Directors; and these were the four Vice-Presidents, Scott included,—plainly showing Mr. Thompson's will. In all, seventeen. It is next to impossible for a man to be a Director whom Thompson opposes. Men have been in that position, like John Hulme; but, becoming too critical, have been ousted promptly. The Directors are mainly small local rich men, honored by a chair with Mr. Thompson.

JOHN HULME.

This belligerent sorehead is a rich man, worth nearly a million, who made the basis of his fortune in Kentucky, digging canals. He is a large, boldish person, who did not know Pennsylvania Railroad regulations, and opposed the fast-freight lines as harpies, etc. They tossed him out of the Board as if he had been a newspaper-chap under the Directors' table taking notes. This made a prophet and a protectionist of John Hulme. He continues to say that the management is wild, vague, and unprincipled. He says it will smash. He gets up at the stock-meetings, as Trustee for somebody, and pitches in brusquely; for he will hold no stock himself. They sing and crow him down. The newspapers will say nothing, except at a distance.

Hell hath no fury
Like a Director scorned.

WILLIAM THAW,

who is the Vice-President, and in some respects the chief head, of the "Pennsylvania *Company*," is claimed by Pittsburghers, amongst whom he lives, to be the best-informed railroad-man in the country, and to be the author of the masterly system of account-keeping in the office. He was connected with the old State canals, and, it is said, had Thomas Scott in his employment. It is rumored in railroad-circles that, in the recent sale or absorption of the Union Freight Line by the Company, Thaw received $1,800,000 in stock, or cash, or something. There were four of these freight-lines, and two are still maintained on the Erie Branch,—the Anchor and the Empire. The Star Line has been said to be the leading stockholder in the railroad. Recent agitation of this subject, and the growing national wants, and desire of credit and respectability by the Company, appear to have made all hands a little ashamed of their fast-freight parasites.

RAILROAD-ITEMS.

Mr. Lombaert, a Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been overworked to the extent that his mind is affected.

A. J. Cassatt, Superintendent of all roads east of Pittsburgh, is spoken of as a man of instant and remarkable executive ability.

A matter which makes much talk in railway-circles is the act of C. P. Huntington, unloading his Central Pacific stock in such a way that the California bankers must carry it,—he wishing to divest himself of that interest to attend solely to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad,—a road, I may add, which presents another problem of how to pay the interest on its huge issue of bonds while still incomplete. "As long as we can sell the bonds," says Mr. M. Tigg, "we can pay the interest."

The most notable man, except Gowan, outside of the Pennsylvania Road, is

ASA PACKER.

This man is the President and chief spirit of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, which invades the coal fields from New York directly, and antagonizes the Schuylkill water line for coal with the Lehigh & Delaware. He is a man who is said to have grown rich by a policy of masterly inactivity, seldom foreseeing or anticipating developments, and often letting a railroad slip at a time when it could be cheaply bought, to buy it again at a triple price at a later day. Mere business does not satisfy him with its reward. He is fond of honors and political mention, and has been the Democratic candidate for Governor, carrying the nomination away from Gen. Hancock, who was the popular choice. He has also endowed, after the fashion of Ezra Cornell, a large college in the Lehigh Valley.

Mr. Packer's road is 225 miles long, leading from the mouth of the Lehigh to Wilkesbarre and other coal points. It has 180 engines and upwards of 7,000 coal-cars, moves 3,000,000 tons of coal, and has a net revenue of nearly $2,000,000 per annum, to be divided amongst $18,000,000 of stock and $10,000,000 of debt. It pays 10 per cent dividends, like the Pennsylvania & Reading.

MR. GEORGE W. CASS,

of Pittsburgh, is a notable name at that end of the main stem. He is a Democrat of railroad persuasion, and a nephew, I believe, of the late Lewis Cass. As President of the Northern Pacific Railway, he has lopped off a good many of the excrescences of J. Gregory Smith, and introduced the Pennsylvania system of responsibility there.

INTERSLIP.

John Sherman is a Director in the Fort Wayne Railroad; Hamilton Fish in one of the New York roads. All politics, and most of journalism and religion, are in railroads. "God help the people," said a celebrated lunatic, "when the preachers, the Judges, the Legislators, and the press ride free." But we never knew the Methodist preachers to get corrupt because they used to get presents of spare-rib, sausage, and fodder. There is a silver cup in every big meal-invoice. "Somebody goes free always," as the conductor remarked of the large woman.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has been a corrupter of bad eggs,—of Legislatures already corrupt. Its managers were born under the conditions which they had to acknowledge, and, not being moralists, but men with material purposes, they graded right through the State Legislatures,—cutting this man off with a penny, hewing this one down with a dollar. It is natural for men with large material aims and conscious power to stop at no quibbles or scruples. Had the politics been pure and magnanimous, the Pennsylvania Railroad would have had fewer sins.

FINIS.

At this point we take our leave for the present of the great granite office in the quiet Quaker street, where, removed from depots or the sound of the shop, the noiseless operations of the greatest corporation in America—probably greater than any civic corporation as well—are conducted.

Was there ever before anything like it? The Virginia Company; the East India Company; the United States Bank?

Ah! that last word strangely affects us. Let us leave this great pile of granite, and go around the second corner to Chestnut street, to look at the marble temple where the great Nick Biddle used to preside. It stands as Dickens saw it on his first visit to America when he described its emptiness: silent, unresounding, conundrum-like, as we see in modern Rome the Pantheon amongst the quiet stucco houses. Here was a concern for which Clay tore passion to tatters, and which engaged the affections and bought the support of some of the best intellects of its day. After its demise, they found journalists, Senators, lawyers, and clergymen indentured to it by uncanceled obligations. There is a literature of mourning for it, like the songs of "The Lost Cause;" but we mourn for that literature now with laughter. The Government has got the great bank; it is the Custom-House.

Will that great railroad-office in Fourth street ever be a Custom-House, as well,—a national receipt for transportation-tolls? Will it ever be silent and deserted, as this long was? Who can tell? This, at least, can be said of it: that it contained men who gave occupation to themselves and communication to millions, and showed the possibilities of the human mind and body to methodize a system more intricate than the planetary system; and that, on the whole, they performed their work with as little tyranny, and probably as little corruption, as any corporation of proximate power in history.

GATH.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Sterling, Ill., is to have gas-works.

—The number of patients now in the Asylum for Insane at Kalamazoo, Mich., is 373. Of these, 191 are males and 182 females.

—The Kansas State Auditor has received reports from the County Clerks of the annual assessments. The grand total of the State is $125,000,000, against $121,000,000 last year.

—The contract for the erection of the main building for the State University has been awarded to Michael O'Brien, of this city, for $35,700. The building is to be completed by next June.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

—The Coldwater (Mich.) *Reporter* says that one of the residents of that city has been the father of twenty-six children, all of whom lived to be several years of age, and most of them are still living. This patriarch never found his extensive flock an encumbrance, but has ever prospered, and in his old age finds himself supplied with an abundance of this world's goods.

—Kansas City has funded $200,000 of her city debt at 90 cents on the dollar. The First National Bank of that city took all the bonds.

—A young man named Emmons, when plowing the other day in his bare feet, near Niles, Mich., was bitten by a rattlesnake in the hollow of the heel. He drank freely of whisky, and the bite was bathed with ammonia. His foot and leg were considerably swollen, but no danger is apprehended.

—Over 200 teams and a large force of laborers commenced work on the Sny Levee yesterday, and will push the job as rapidly as possible. The force will be divided, part commencing at the Sand Slough fill and finishing up towards the head of the Sny, while the balance will begin operations below Rouses' place and work down towards the cut-off.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

—The Macon *News* learns from parties who have recently been traveling through Macon, DeWitt, and Champaign Counties, Ill., that the corn will not average over half a crop.

—The Prairie City (Ill.) *Herald* has tried it, and finds that "when an unfortunate editor now gets aboard a train, the gentlemanly conductor eagerly grabs his ticket, shakes hands with him patronizingly and tells him he believes he hasn't seen him since June."

—The Denver *News* thus summarizes the work of railroad building in Colorado the present season: Denver & Boulder Valley, 15 miles; Colorado Central, 200 miles; Kansas Pacific, 55 miles; Denver, South Park & Pacific, 30 miles—making a total of about 355 miles of track which will be completed in Colorado in 1873, saying nothing of the grading, surveys, &c., which will be accomplished preparatory for the work of 1874.

—From the Alpena (Mich.) *Argus* of the 19th, we learn that the drouth has been more directly felt in the vicinity of Alpena than at points further south. The mill-men are praying for rain, and some mills were shut down on Tuesday for want of logs. The continued dry weather has so lowered the water in Thunder Bay River that logs cannot be run over the dam.

—The Corydon (Iowa) *Republican* says that the C., R. I. & Pacific Railroad Company has shown itself to be capable of grasping the great issue of the day, by depriving Allerton Grange of the use of the hall which it has occupied since its organization.

—Henry County, Iowa, is bound to have a woman for School Superintendent. Both parties have nominated ladies.

—Granges have been so numerously organized in some parts of Iowa as to draw out a notice from Col. Smedley, Master of the State Grange, prohibiting their organization nearer than within five miles of Granges already established.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

A Highly Important Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The Tilly Plan for Court-House and City Hall Adopted.

Another Site Must Be Selected for a County Hospital.

Commissioners Crawford and Ashton on the "Chicago Times."

Parnell Munson Must Return William Wray, or Stand the Consequences.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. Present, Messrs. Jones, Galloway, Pahlman, Russell, Crawford, Herting, Bogue, Lonergan, Singer, Ashton, Clough, Haines, Harrison, and Roelle.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The County Attorney reported that the title to the Ashland avenue property, which it is proposed to sell to the county for hospital purposes, was good, but that it was cut up by Paulina and Marshfield streets, and by several alleys, the title to which was in the city.

It was placed on file.

The Medical Board sent in a communication, stating they understood it to be the intention of the Board to reconsider their action in buying the Ashland avenue lot for hospital purposes, and that they embraced that opportunity to state that, since they recommended the Ashland avenue lot, they had ascertained that it was narrowed by widening Twelfth street, and was intersected by two streets. The ground was thus rendered totally unfit for hospital purposes, since they required an isolated lot. These facts led the Medical Board to call attention to the lot at the corner of Wood and Harrison streets, known as the Baldwin lot, which was of ample size, centrally located, of easy access, above the level of the river, and cheap. They therefore unanimously expressed their decided preference for that lot.

Mr. Jones subsequently moved to reconsider the vote buying the Ashland avenue lot, and hoped it would carry.

CRAWFORD ON THE "TIMES."

Mr. Crawford rose to a personal explanation. After hearing the Doctors' certificate read, he would defer his judgment to theirs, but he had to go further than that, and defend himself and those who acted as he did. He had not been in the habit of defending his acts, and did not think it proper as a matter of taste or economy. But in this case it would be bad taste to remain quiet. Some would think it an acknowledgment of the newspaper charges, which really started with certain members of the Board. His honor and character were his own, and belonged to himself alone. So long as he could defend himself he would, morally, religiously, and physically, if necessary. Injured honesty and integrity would find an outlet, even in as humble an individual as himself. He was proud to place himself beside any of his compeers. The published slanders had not moved him so much as the manner of his associates. Referring to the assaults in the *Times*, he said he might meet an animal in the dark which would throw its slime over him. It might damage him in the community, because he had the stain that animal chose to fling on him. When he read the constant accusations against good men, he wondered if it was to be so always. If that man wanted the thirty pieces of silver it was said he himself wanted he would try to get it for him. He then read from the records of the Board to show the interest he had taken in the hospital matter, and explained why it was that he had been added to the Committee which had the matter in charge—simply because he took a deep interest in the subject, and wanted ground purchased. He had letters from physicians, urging him to push the matter, and he had done so. He used his best judgment, as did other members, on the question of location. He did not believe there was a Commissioner who would betray the public for paltry pelf. He rose in rebellion against any such insinuation. The members were above reproach. Poverty did not stare them in the face. He had enough and to spare. He would give thirty pieces of silver if he were let alone. He had been promised he would not be maligned on Sunday till he had been heard, but it was broken. He did not believe any Commissioner was unduly influenced. There might be a time, as on Randolph street, when bayonets would stand in front of the *Times* office, and its owner would be checked from doing further mischief, even if his hair were white as snow. He read some certificates from real estate dealers to the effect that the price asked for the Ashland avenue lot was not excessive. He was confident he could state some things which would not be pleasant to two Commissioners who were always attacking him, but he would not. He would be a gentleman. He would not, like one Commissioner, sit where he could whisper in the ears of the press. His life was ready to defend his character, and no man, even were he worth millions, should defame him. He wanted a rule adopted that no no man should be allowed to whisper to the press, and that the tables of the members should be moved to secure that result, and not have his character, or that of Commissioner Ashton, arraigned. He wished to say to the press that they must be careful how they took him as they did other men. [Applause in the lobby.] He seconded the motion to reconsider.

RECONSIDERATION.

The yeas and nays were called for on the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Crawford objected. He wanted to maintain his manhood, and he presumed others wished to do the same thing. He had no objection to reconsideration, but he did not want any record of names.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas, 8; nays, 7—as follows:

Yeas—Bogue, Clough, Galloway, Harrison, Jones, Pahlman, Singer, and Miller—8.

Nays—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Lonergan, Roelle, and Russell—7.

Mr. Crawford moved to recommit the matter.

Mr. Miller hoped the sphere of the Committee would be enlarged when the time came. He believed in putting the hospital on the lake, and not putting it on the West Side, since the North Side had the jail. If located on the lake shore it would be better placed than it could be on the West Side, which could not be so healthy. He moved the Committee be empowered to pick out a site in the city or neighboring towns.

The motion to recommit was agreed to.

ASHTON ON THE "TIMES."

Mr. Ashton rose to a personal explanation. He found in the *Times*, edited by Wilbur F. Storey, once of Indiana, and afterwards of Michigan, an editorial on the County Hospital question. He was used to newspaper attacks, and the time had gone when these assaults on merchants and others had any effect on the community. No attacks by any hoary-headed editor on God's green earth should blackmail him. No man or woman could lay a finger on any improper act of his. No paper and no individual should intimidate him, especially no paper which slandered wives, mothers, God Almighty, etc. Then he read some remarks from the *Times* on the subject of the Desplaines camp-meeting, which remarks he considered atrocious, and which moved the Board to laughter. With candor, frankness, humiliation, and disgust, he wanted to say nothing of the kind was ever published in any other flash paper, and yet that paper was circulating in the homes of husbands and wives. Shame on such a paper and the men on it! Sodom and Gomorrah could not portray the character of such a paper. Its attacks on him fell like dew on the morning, and he answered them only for the sake of his constituents. The paper would not employ respectable reporters, but boys green from their Alma Mater. He was prepared to defend himself personally, and at the proper time would do so. If he could get respectable journals to publish a correct report of his remarks, he was satisfied. All the assertions in the *Times* were unmitigated lies, slanders, and libels; the author a scoundrel, puppy, and blackguard. [Applause.]

WILLIAM WRAY.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the application of Parnell Munson to be relieved of a judgment in a criminal court against him as the surety of William Wray, and it was agreed to. The opinion of the County Attorney thereon is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to your directions, I have examined the question as to whether the County Board have authority by law to release a judgment in the Criminal Court against the sureties on a bail bond. The County Board has control over the County funds and property, but must exercise that control according to law. They are trustees of the money and property of the county, and they can only employ them for county purposes. They have no right to appropriate either money or property for the benefit of an individual. This judgment is the property of the county, and releasing it is equivalent to giving the party the amount of it, and the Board might as well give so much money. If it could give away this property, it could any other; but as it can do neither, it has no authority to release or discharge the judgment without receiving an equivalent.

THE CHOLERA.

The following communication from the Sanitary Superintendent was read:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call your attention to the necessity of providing a place for the children of those who have died of cholera in the southern part of the city. A cottage could be temporarily rented, and a man and his wife placed in charge, and all the children cared for in that way, and much suffering be prevented and material assistance rendered in checking the disease.

Mr. Miller moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Poor-House and Hospital and Sanitary Superintendent, with power to act. There was no doubt there was cholera, and if it could be checked it would save the city millions. There were many cases where the parents had died and the children left homeless, denied admission to any charitable institution. The German Association had taken hold, but their action must be supplemented by that of the county.

Mr. Ashton protested. There was no cholera in the city, and he objected to any such statement.

The motion was agreed to.

THE COURT-HOUSE PLAN.

Mr. Clough offered the following:

Resolved, That the plan known as Eureka, or No. 5, in the collection submitted for Court-House and City Hall, be, and is hereby, selected and adopted as the plan by which to build such Court-House and City Hall, the Common Council of the City of Chicago concurring, subject to such changes and modifications as may hereafter be determined upon by the Council and this Board; *provided*, the estimate of the architect who has presented said plan as to the cost of the construction of the building, shall be verified.

Mr. Ashton moved to postpone till Thursday, since people were excited by the recent debates.

Mr. Miller offered the following substitute:

WHEREAS, There seems to be a nervous anxiety on the part of the public that the two bodies having the matter in charge should proceed at once to discussing a plan for the erection of the Court-House; therefore,

Resolved, The Common Council concurring, that this Board will meet that body in an informal consultation, at such time as they may appoint, for the purpose of comparing views as to the selection of a plan from which to erect a Court-House, and to discuss, among others, the following topics:

First—In the selection, shall the Boards confine themselves to the three plans to which prizes were awarded.

Second—May the different architects from which the plan is to be selected be allowed to make alterations and improvements upon their plans as submitted.

Third—Before selecting any plans, shall the architects be compelled to submit a carefully-prepared estimate of the cost of their various structures.

Fourth—Would it be advisable, before adopting any plan, to refer the same, with the estimates for its consideration, to a Board of three architects who were not competing for prizes, for their opinion as to the feasibility of the various plans and the verification of the estimates

Mr. Miller then moved to make the whole thing a special order for Friday.

Mr. Clough was opposed to any postponement, and was ready to meet the issue at once. If Mr. Ashton had not cooled off, as he said he had not, he could slip into the next room and dodge, as he had done before.

Mr. Ashton objected to this as a personal observation.

Mr. Clough was illustrating the unreadiness of the gentleman to meet the question at any time. Every man must have made up his mind. Mr. Miller had not.

Mr. Clough said the delay had given rise to these charges about trading, and he wanted a conclusion arrived at at once. They could not get more unanimity than for Eureka, which would be voted for by four out of five of the tax-payers. Why dodge the responsibility? He wanted the question out of the way, and not have it charged that it was kept as a thing to trade on. He did not want it said the Board was worse than the old Supervisors.

Mr. Crawford was in favor of the Tilly plan, and would vote for it any time, and did not have to be forced into it by any one. He voted for the award of the Committee simply out of respect for their judgment. Still, if others wanted delay, they should have it. Commissioner Miller's proposition could do no harm, and there was no need of hurry. If Tilly's plan was good, it would remain so. No man dared to vote against it at present, but it might have its faults, and examination might discover them. Tilly could have his vote, but he wanted to be courteous to fellow-members.

Mr. Miller said he had been classified with the "Matz mob." But nobody ever heard him urge its adoption—simply that it should have the premium. He wanted the matter informally talked over before they came to a conclusion. He was ready to meet the question at once, and was not prejudged in favor of any plan. His objection to the Tilly plan was its cost. It would not do to adopt it without being certain on that point. There was not on the Board a man who could go through the detailed estimates, and see that they were correct. He wanted simply the best plan, which should not cost over $3,000,000.

Commissioner Harrison favored Tilly's plan, and was opposed to all parts of Miller's resolution. The whole business of delay was a bargain and a trade. There were men in the Council who wanted no action till after the election. If the Council would not concur with the Board, they must ask for joint action.

Mr. Clough also feared that it was the intention to drag the Court-House question into politics this fall.

Mr. Galloway moved to strike out that clause of the substitute relative to a joint meeting. There was a serious objection to it, since the Commissioners would be so badly outnumbered by the Council.

Mr. Miller said no voting was contemplated.

Mr. Ashton believed the choice was limited to one of the three plans, and which one of them he was for he would not say. He believed in the substitute offered by Mr. Miller. There were some things in the plans that he wanted to investigate. The talk with the Council would do no harm.

Mr. Bogue was ready to act at once. He thought there were plans which had not received premiums, better than Tilly's, but Tilly's was better than some others.

Mr. Galloway's amendment to the substitute was adopted.

Mr. Ashton moved to postpone the whole matter for two weeks.

The motion was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 9; the yeas being Ashton, Herting, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, and Miller.

Mr. Miller withdrew his substitute. If they chose to adopt Tilly's plan without knowing anything about it, he should not object. After it was adopted with so little information, he claimed the right to enter his protest. It would cost five millions.

Mr. Galloway said Mr. Boyington told him the plan was an admirable one, and that there was not half a million difference between any of the plans.

Mr. Miller said if that was so, why the objection to submitting the estimates to a Board of Architects?

Mr. Clough's resolution was adopted—yeas, 10; nays, 5—as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Bogue, Clough, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, Harrison, Jones, Russell, and Singer—10.

Nays—Herting, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, and Miller—5.

Mr. Crawford gave notice that he should offer the following:

Resolved, That this Board proceed immediately to elect two persons as architects, who, when selected, shall be styled associate architects, and three members of this Board shall be selected by appointment or otherwise, and called the Committee on Architecture, to be added to the standing committees, provided the Common Council concur therein by the selection of the same persons as architects, and the appointment of a like number of persons to act with our Committee on Architecture, all of whom, together with the Chief Architect, shall constitute a Board for the purpose of preparing plans and drawings, etc., for the Court-House and City Hall, and supervising in detail the architectural construction of the same, the said Board in every particular to be subject to the action of this Board, and subject at any time to discharge in whole or in part, and no rule or order now in force, of this Board, shall conflict with this resolution.

COURT-HOUSE BUILDING FUND.

Mr. Bogue offered a resolution to the effect that there stood to the credit of the sinking fund account old indebtedness the sum of $502,000, and directing the County Treasurer to transfer the money from said fund and set it to the credit of one designated as the Court-House Building fund, and that all payments for the building of the Court-House be made therefrom, and all warrants drawn for that purpose be drawn on such fund.

FITTING OUT JUSTICES.

On motion of Mr. Herting the County Clerk was directed to furnish with a copy of Gross' Statutes all Justices of the Peace not now having them.

The Commissioners then adjourned.

—Donn Piatt describes the British House of Peers as "a body of men exceedingly quiet and unpretending in manner, not remarkably striking in countenance, and so badly dressed that it seemed an affectation."

THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

An Indian Superintendent's Estimate of His Character.

Elegant Conduct of Poor Lo on His Reservation.

How He Has Discarded the Scalping-Knife for the Pruning-Hook.

Plug Hats and Broadcloth Substituted for Buckskin and Feathers.

Result of an Interview with Friend Enoch Hoag.

Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of the Central Indian District, comprising Kansas and the Indian Territory, was in this city yesterday, by appointment of Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who desired to consult him regarding the Indians of which he has charge. Mr. Hoag is a member of the Society of Friends, an intelligent gentleman, whose six years' experience among the aborigines qualifies him to speak with some authority regarding their condition and progress toward civilization.

A TRIBUNE reporter had an interesting interview with Mr. Hoag. He has under his control thirty tribes, or remnants of tribes, numbering some 75,000 Indians, of which about 50,000 have discarded the blanket and adopted civilization, so far as civilization is represented in pants, coats, stove-pipes, and other articles of wearing apparel. This is a step toward progress, for when the Indian casts aside the primitive garb of his forefathers, he also abandons the chase and buffalo, and white people need no longer consider him their uncompromising enemy. But it is not alone in the abandonment of hunting that these Indians have shown a disposition to forsake the habits of their fathers, for they have settled down on reservations, have given up their nomadic and predatory ways, live in houses, and have taken to tilling the soil, and qualifying themselves by the pursuit of agriculture to become Grangers and anti-monopolists. These Indians have schools, attended by their children, who receive as much education as the white children on the border. Neither whites or Indians are highly civilized. The tribes included in the 50,000 are self-supporting, and receive no money from the Government, except the annual interest on their own invested funds,—the proceeds of lands formerly belonging to them, which were sold when they were removed to the reservations. The tribes which have reached this stage of progress are the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Shawnees, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Delawares, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Senecas, and Peorias. Part of the Sacs and Foxes have also crossed the threshold of civilization, and have one hundred fields under cultivation.

There is another class known as blanket Indians,—that is, those who retain the garb, the habits, and customs of their race, and move from place to place. These are, however, becoming amenable to reason, and the example set by the tribes above mentioned is having an ameliorating and wholesome influence. There are the Osages, for instance, with 3,000 people, one of the most numerous and most powerful tribes. Three years ago they were removed from Southern Kansas, where they occupied, or, rather, controlled, a strip of land 250 miles long by 80 miles wide, and embracing over 8,000,000 acres. They are now in the vicinity of the Cherokees, in the Indian Territory, 160 acres of land being allowed to each individual. The leading men of the tribe are desirous to settle down and abandon the hunting-grounds. Already are they renouncing the blanket and putting themselves inside more fashionable clothing. They are splitting rails and fencing their farms, and will soon become self-supporting producers. They are a healthy tribe, fine specimens of physical strength and beauty, perfect statues some of them, and withal are virtuous. The marriage relation is held sacred. The punishment for wandering from marital rectitude is severe, and, in Mr. Hoag's opinion, it would be well if white persons were as moral in that respect. Monogamy is the rule, though the Governor, Joseph Ponepashaw, divides his formidable name and his affections between two copper-colored ladies. Mr. Ponepashaw is an educated gentleman, and a man of considerable talent. He and other Chiefs are well inclined to peace, but they cannot always control the young and turbulent braves.

The Delawares, Wyandottes, Shawnees, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Osages, Weas, Prankashaws, and the Caws have been removed from beautiful reservations in Kansas within the space of four years, and with but little trouble. It was Mr. Hoag's duty to see they got the value of the lands they were compelled to leave. Otherwise they would have migrated a horde of paupers, who would have had to fall back on the Government for support. It was not always the Indians were treated fairly. They were swindled by designing men, who induced them to sign papers and treaties ingeniously and ambiguously worded, so as to cheat them. In 1869, Mr. Cox, then Secretary of the Interior, directed Mr. Hoag to visit the treaty tribes as they were called, and examine the treaties. He found that the Osages had sold their reservation at 18 cents an acre, to the L., L. & I. Railroad Company. He held council with the Chiefs, and a little inquiry showed the treaty to be a fraud. The Government so declared it, and subsequently the same land brought $1.25 per acre. A similar investigation proved that the M., K. & T. Railroad had squeezed a treaty out of the Caws, by which 200,000 acres would have been parted with for $120,000. A council was held, when the Chief explained that he understood the $120,000 simply purchased the right of way, and nothing more. That contract, being fraudulent, was never executed, and $625,000 in cash has since been offered for the same land by a colony company. The Miamis were also being taken in by some philanthropic railroad men, but their game was frustrated in the same way.

Mr. Hoag found no difficulty in removing the tribes from Kansas to the Territorial reservations. The Caws were reluctant to leave the picturesque and fertile country they occupied in Kansas. A council was held, and Mr. Hoag explained that they must go. He then sent the next supply of provisions for the tribe to the new location, and they quickly followed. He did not see any necessity of using military force to remove the Winnebagoes from Wisconsin, as he was confident peaceful measures would accomplish the object desired.

Mr. Hoag believed a powerful effort would be made in Washington next winter to open the Indian Territory to railroads. The Atlantic & Pacific and other roads would come into possession of 23,000,000 acres of land, if existing Indian treaties could be quashed. He hoped nothing of the kind would be done. The Indians were being gradually brought into the Indian Territory, and they were making rapid strides towards civilization. If the Government breaks faith with them, and drives them from their homes and lands, they would never trust the "Great Father" again, and the opportunity of making them good and useful citizens might be lost forever. He did not believe there was any danger of such a calamity.

With reference to Satanta, Mr. Hoag said he believed he deserved the punishment inflicted upon him, and, were he confined in prison until he rotted, it would be no more than he deserved for the murders he committed. He did not recommend his release because he thought he ought to be released, but from motives of policy, because he believed him truly penitent, and that his influence with his tribe, the Kiowas, would be excited in favor of permanent peace. Then again, the Government agreed to release him if the Kiowas continued peaceful until last spring, and Mr. Hoag believed it impolitic and unwise to break faith with the tribe. His case will probably be disposed of in the beginning of October, when the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Kansas will meet at Fort Sill and talk it over.

Mr. Hoag had full faith in the peace policy. He did not think the peace policy had been given a fair trial in the case of the Modocs. No policy was a peace policy which was forced on the Indians by the bayonet. He believed the Modocs ought to be imprisoned for life, but, as he did not approve of capital punishment, he could not indorse hanging them.

Mr. Hoag left last evening for Lawrence, Kan., the headquarters of his agency.

A Lively Letter from Henry Clay.

A Henderson (Ky.) paper says: "We have in our possession a letter written by Henry Clay just after his duel with Humphrey Marshall. The document was written before the days of our convenient modern envelopes, and bears upon its back the following address: Sam'l G. Hopkins, or James Clarke, Esq., Frankfort." Samuel G. Hopkins was a brother of the late Miss Mary B. Hopkins, of this city, among whose papers the letter was found one day last week. James Clarke, Esq., was Governor of Kentucky a few years after the letter was written. The original letter will be sent to the Public Library. Here is a copy:

LOUISVILLE, 19 Jan.—9.

Dr. Clarke.

I have this moment returned from the field of battle. We had three shots. On the first I grazed him just above the navel—he missed me. On the second my damned pistol snapped, and he missed me. On the third I rec'd a flesh wound in the thigh, and owing to my receiving his first fire, &c., I missed him.

My wound is no way serious, as the bone is unhurt, but prudence will require me to remain here some days. Yours. HENRY CLAY.

PERSONAL.

M. C. Foote, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

C. J. Bates, of Cincinnati, is at the Pacific.

Dr. J. C. Page, of St. Louis, is at the Pacific.

J. L. Harris, of New Orleans, is at the Pacific

O. A. Colwell, of Austin, Texas, is at the Pacific.

J. B. O'Reilly, of the Boston *Pilot*, is at the Pacific.

The. Hon. D. Whiting, of Detroit, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. H. Shiff, of New Orleans, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. B. Burr, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. K. Webster, of Quincy, Ill., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. C. J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. A. McClure, of Nashville, Tenn., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. H. H. Getty, of Muskegon, is at the South Side Briggs.

L. Mills, Agent for the Vermont Central Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Gen. Joseph Lockey, of Washington, D. C., is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. C. N. Eldridge, M. C., of Fond du Lac, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., is at the South Side Briggs.

T. Blackstone, Esq., President of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, has gone East to attend to business of the Company.

Col. Ralph Plumb, Superintendent of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, left for New York last evening on business connected with that road.

Mr. Will Manierre, the owner of the magnificent building at the northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, has in that magnificent building an office, and in that office one of the useful instruments of the American District Telegraph Company. That instrument was manipulated yesterday by Mr. Manierre. Mr. Manierre is a fine classical, mathematical, and scientific scholar, but his early telegraphic education was wofully neglected, so when he tried to call a boy, he called a policeman. A moment after a fat knight of the star and club, weighing in his shirt sleeves 300 pounds, was seen waddling rapidly along Madsion street, and by the time he got to the corner of Dearborn, he was surrounded by a crowd of 100 men and boys. Visions of a tragedy came across their imaginations, a bloody murder, or suicide by hanging was the least they expected, and with that morbid curiosity which impels crowds to attend hangings, they followed the fat fellow in blue up stairs. Mr. Manierre was quietly fanning and smoking, and cogitating on what a hot day it was, when the officer and the attendant crowd filled the room. Counter-interrogations ensued, and finally the policeman left, disappointed in not finding at least a gang of bunkomen. Mr. Manierre began to study telegraphy yesterday, and will not let up until he can tell a boy from a policeman by electricity.

P. T. Barnum has postponed his departure for Europe.

Kate Field and Adelaide Phillips will scale the Pyrenees together.

It is announced at Saratoga that the Secretary of War is about to wed a widowed sister of Gen. Hancock.

Schuyler Colfax will address the citizens of Stephenson County, Ill., at the fair-grounds, on the 11th or 12th of September.

Gilmore is to be a New Yorker. He has been engaged as leader of the Twenty-second New York Regiment Band at a salary of $10,000.

Conductor William Denison, formerly for many years on the Chicago & Milwaukee Road, died, Aug. 17, at his residence in Clear Creek, Col., where he had gone for health.

I. D. Stamps, a colored Senator in the Louisiana Legislature, has, in his travels, found a brother in Des Moines, a steward at the Aborn House, whom he had not heard from since early in the Rebellion.

J. J. Dickey, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Telegraph, went West to-day with his father, Judge Dickey, of Illinois, and Judge Wallace, of the Cook County Court, of the same State.—*Omaha Bee*, 22d.

Prince Napoleon asks to be reinstated as a General of Division of the French, as every General who has held a chief command before the enemy must, from an old law of France, be retained in position till death. The Prince commanded the Fifth Corps in Italy in 1859.

The response in full of Mr. Richard Grant White to the *Graphic* invitation, is as follows:

If I could read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,
I'd bid farewell to every fear,
And with your gas arise.

Edward McPherson, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, is represented as having expressed the opinion that the back-salary grab will revolutionize the personnel of the next Congress; that the feeling against it in every direction is intense and unrelenting.

Among the passengers from Europe by the steamships Egypt was Mr. Mark Smith, who returns to fill some engagements in this country. His stay will be but brief, as he returns in November, to be present at the operatic debut of his daughter, Kate, which is to occur in Milan in December.

Garnett Andrews, one of the most distinguished jurists of Georgia, died, Aug. 14, at his residence in Washington, Wilkes County. He was in 1855 nominated for Governor by the American party, but was defeated by Herschel V. Johnson. At the time of his death he was filling the position of Judge of the Northern Circuit.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson rode to the top of Pike's Peak, on Wednesday morning, accompanied by Mr. E. S. Nettleton, Chief Engineer of the Rio Grande Railway Land Department, her brother, the Rev. John Dickinson, and Ralph Meeker. She is the first person who ever made the ascent on horseback, and hitherto the feat was considered impossible. On the following day she lectured at Colorado Springs on "Joan of Arc."—*Denver News.*

"I respectfully decline," writes ex-Mayor Oakey Hall to the *Graphic*, "to join the balloon expedition to Europe, Aug. 25. I have already made a balloon voyage much longer than the contemplated one will be. When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to go with Wise, no doubt. But I am not ignorant. I was a passenger in the celebrated serial machine 'Tammany' of November, 1872. I took nothing for granted, but laid in supplies for a long voyage. Never was balloon more inflated. The inflation extended to the passengers."

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DALBEATTIE GRANITE WORKS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND,

Supply Polished Gray, Blue, and Red Granites for monumental and architectural purposes. Employing several hundreds of workmen in quarrying, dressing, and polishing of Granite, S., S. & CO. are enabled to supply their celebrated Dalbeattie Granite with dispatch.

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KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring, and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY!

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee, in consequence of its immense success, Tom Taylor's Sparkling Comedy,

VICTIMS!

Cast with the full strength of the Company.
In rehearsal, "CHECKMATE" and Bishop's great specialty, "ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS."
In preparation, "LILIAN'S LAST LOVE" and "BOARDERS."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, Billy Rice, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, J. R. Kemble, in their Great Specialties. Grand Vocal Quartette. The Burlesque of

DI-VORCED,

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

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A few nights more. Everybody is delighted with the

Genuine Wit of this Sparkling Comedy.

Our next production, "DIAMOND," a companion piece to "Saratoga," by the same author, Bronson Howard, Esq. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss ADA GRAY.

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Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, HERNANDEZ FOSTER, in Frank Leslie's

JACK HARKAWAY, Afloat and Ashore.

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Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

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Algeria	August 27	Abyssinia	August 23
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And from Boston every Tuesday.

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Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

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Messrs. COOK SON & JENKINS, Tourists and Excursion Managers, 262 Broadway, New York, announce that their SECOND PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARTY ROUND THE WORLD will leave Liverpool Saturday, Aug. 30; New York, Sept. 20; Chicago, Sept. 29; San Francisco, Oct. 16; and will be under the personal charge of Alexander Howard, the Firm's Chief Palestine Manager.

The route will embrace Japan, China, India, Egypt, as well as Continental Europe, all of those countries being visited, while facilities will be given for those who desire to visit PALESTINE and the NILE.

Price for the entire trip from New York, Chicago, or San Francisco, back to those places, $1,575 gold, which includes first-class fare, 70 days' hotel expenses on land, sleeping-coaches, omnibuses, &c.

Deposits of 10 per cent for this tour are now being received, and full information will be given by addressing COOK SON & JENKINS, 262 Broadway.

☞ Cook's Excursionist, containing full particulars of 1,300 tours in Europe, Palestine, Egypt, and America, to be had upon application. Price, 10 cents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $33. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

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And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE .... Aug. 23
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These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
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NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. as follows:

ALABAMA .... Saturday, Aug. 23.
PENNSYLVANIA .... Wednesday, Sept. 3.
VIRGINIA .... Wednesday, Sept. 17.
GEORGIA .... Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
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Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Greece...Saturday, Aug. 16. | Canada. Saturday, Aug. 30.
Egypt ...Saturday, Aug. 23. | Spain.... Saturday, Sept. 6.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
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Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

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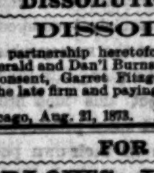

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111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Garret Fitzgerald and Dan'l Burns is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Garret Fitzgerald collecting all accounts due the late firm and paying all bills due by said firm.
GARRET FITZGERALD,
Chicago, Aug. 21, 1873. DAN'L BURNS.

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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

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Business College, Hooley's Opera House, Randolph-st. West Side Educational College and Ladies' Seminary, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.

North Side Educational College and Ladies' Seminary, Turner Hall, North Clark-st.

The Faculty numbers eighteen Professors and Assistant Teachers. Every branch of education for boys and girls of all ages, beginning with a Primary and including a University Course, is embraced in the Educational Scholarship. The Business College is under the immediate direction of the President. For circulars and scholarships apply at the Main Office, Hooley's Opera House. Open from 10 to 3. The year will begin Sept. 1.

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Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will open her Boarding and Day School for BOYS, at No. 109 WEST FORTY-SECOND-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, New York, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. School hours from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Applications may be made as above.

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The Thirtieth Year begins on Tuesday, September 2, 1873. Catalogues sent free, on application to the President. A. LEMONNIER, C. S. C.

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BATAVIA, N. Y., June 28, 1873.

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SOUTH SIDE KINDERGARTEN WILL COMMENCE on Monday, Sept. 1, 1873, in second story of building 868 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. This school is for children under 12 years of age. Miss Sarah A. Winnek, Principal. Circulars can be obtained at E. H. Sargent's drug-store, 785 Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st., Lyon & Healey's music store, 162, and of MISS WINNEK, 330 Wabash-av.

THE MISSES GRANT WILL REOPEN THEIR DAY and boarding-school for young ladies at 130 and 128½ North Dearborn-st., Chicago, Sept. 17, 1873. Pupils taken through our own collegiate course, or fitted for any class of Vassar College. For circulars address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day:

I. CHURCH AND STATE IN THE UNITED STATES.

By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

This important work was originally prepared by request of an eminent civil officer in Prussia for the use of Prince Bismarck, who sent Dr. Thompson "his warmest thanks for the very valuable information, which he had read with great interest." It treats of the fundamental principles of Religious Liberty; sketches the early religious history of Virginia, New York, Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies; gives the laws for Churches in the States, modes of organization and action, the financial and moral results, and special information concerning Mormons, the Chinese in this country, Roman Catholics, etc.

Dr. Thompson's eminent ability, his familiar acquaintance with the religious history of America, and his loyal belief in the American type of religious liberty, render his work peculiarly valuable. It has already been published in Germany, where it has excited a profound interest. The Volks-Zeitung, of Berlin, says:

"We emphatically give it as our opinion that for a long period of years we have met with no publication on this subject which has so entirely aroused and gratified us as this clear and well-considered work, supported and elucidated as it is throughout by facts and leading principles."

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‖*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:15 p. m.
Texas Express	9:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	§ 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

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Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:20 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	§ 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	§ 4.45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§ 9:50 a. m.

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Times, Oct. 23, 1863.

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Victims."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. "Di-Vorced."

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, August 26, 1873.

The "Eureka" Court-House plan, designed by Mr. Tilley, was adopted last night by the County Commissioners as the plan by which to build the City Hall. The Common Council must concur to make the action conclusive. The Commissioners reserved the right to make such alterations as they and the Council may determine upon, and to have Mr. Tilley's estimate of the cost of his structure verified.

The County Commissioners very prudently and promptly reconsidered, last evening, their extraordinary action of a week ago, in ordering the purchasing of the Ashland avenue lot for the site of the County Hospital. They were informed by the County-Attorney that the lot they had bought was cut up by several streets and alleys, the title to which was in the city. The Medical Board, who had at the first recommended the purchase of the Ashland avenue lot, reported that they had since learned how it was dissected by these thoroughfares. In their opinion it was unfit for hospital purposes. The reconsideration was carried by a vote of 8 to 7. Those who voted against reconsideration, and therefore in favor of purchasing the gridiron site, were Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Lonergan, Roelle, and Russell.

Stump-orators are naturally prone to deal in round numbers. Thus Mr. Morton tells us that President Grant's Administration has paid off $380,000,000 of the public debt, and reduced taxation $130,000. Accepting these round numbers, we have been under the impression that it was the people, by means of taxation, and not Gen. Grant's Administration, that had made so large a hole in the public debt within the past five years. What Mr. Morton ought to have figured out was, how much more of the public debt the people would have paid off in the same time, if the Republican party had not diverted a large portion of the actual taxation to the enrichment of special interests. If all the money which the people have paid out in taxes and duties had been added to the revenue, and all the reduction which has been made had been taken from the special interests now under protection, Mr. Morton could have made a still better showing for Gen. Grant's Administration in this particular, though it is a matter with which Gen. Grant and his personal Administration have very little to do.

Dr. G. P. Judd, an American gentleman who has been in the Sandwich Islands since 1828, died at Honolulu in July last. He was born at Paris, N. Y., and went to the Islands as physician to the American Mission. In 1842, he resigned his connection with the Mission, and, at the invitation of Kamehameha, he accepted the position of Recorder and Interpreter to the Government. In 1843, he was invited by the King to organize a Ministry, which he did. In this Cabinet, which was the first Hawaii ever had, he received the position of Minister of the Interior,—all his associates being Americans also. In the following year the Cabinet was increased and he took the portfolio of the Finance Department, which he held until 1853. In 1849, he went to Europe and made treaties with foreign powers. When he went into the service of the King and organized his Government he found it encumbered with a heavy debt. This debt he paid off, and has kept the Kingdom out of debt ever since. On the day of his funeral there was general mourning, especially among the older natives, who had learned to look upon him as a father.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and most of the leading ones were stronger. Mess pork was in fair demand, and 12½@20c higher, closing at $16.25 cash, and $16.10@16.12½ seller September. Lard was dull and steady, at 7⅞@8c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 7⅛@8c for shoulders, 9⅛@9⅝c for short middles, and 10@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were more active and ½c higher, at 7c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and strong, at 95c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active, and ½c higher, closing at $1.18½@1.19 cash, and $1.12⅜ seller September. Corn was active, and ½c higher, closing strong at 40c cash, and 40½c seller September. Oats were active and advanced ½@1c, closing at 28½c cash, and 27½c seller September. Rye was quiet, and a shade easier, at 66c. Barley was dull and very weak, at $1.10 for new No. 2 seller September, and closed at 82c for cash No. 3. Hogs were steady at $4.25@4.85. The cattle market was moderately active, with sales at $1.90@6.00. Sheep were unchanged.

We direct attention to a communication, printed elsewhere, from Mr. Edmund Jussen, describing the liability of railroads for damages to person or property under the laws of the German Empire. The law makes the railroad liable for all damages accruing in case of death or bodily injury, "unless it can show affirmatively that the accident happened by the act of God or through the negligence of the killed or injured person." The construction of the law is rendered very strict by the explanatory preamble which accompanies it. Even if the accident is occasioned by the act of God, the railroad is responsible to the extent of having all the necessary adjuncts to meet the catastrophe. Contrary to the custom of this country, there is no limit to the damages which may be recovered either for death or injury. The excellent plan of a life-pension prevails, which is fixed by the courts according to the extent of injury and the circumstances of the party injured, and which may be changed by the court with any material change in the circumstances affecting the case. Mr. Jussen testifies that, as a direct result of this law, there is not a railroad in the Empire without a double track, gates are found at every crossing with an attendant official, the whole line of the road is constantly patrolled, and the arrival and departure of every train telegraphed from station to station. There is little wonder that we have no railroad accidents reported from Germany.

SENATOR MORTON'S OHIO SPEECH.

There were indications during the last session of Congress that Senator Morton seriously thought of employing his ability rather for the good of his country than for the benefit of his party. The national election was just over. The success of the party was well assured for some time to come. No occasion could be more favorable for the introduction of national reforms. Mr. Morton was disposed to take a conservative position on the Louisiana election, and was especially active in prosecuting Caldwell, one of the two corrupt Senators from Kansas. His project of electoral reform was generally conceded to have been conceived in a spirit of patriotism rather than that of partisanship. There was quite a promise on all sides that the senior Senator from Indiana intended to abandon his position as a mere partisan and strive after that of a statesman. This promise has been incontinently upset by his Athens speech. The old fever of politics came back as soon as he mounted the stump; he sounded the key-note for the usual campaign oratory; he deliberately abandoned every conscientious desire he may have had for the improvement of our political condition, and he went to work to demonstrate the towering, everlasting virtue of the Republican party with the customary partisan contempt for facts and the intelligence of the people. His relapse, precipitated by the Ohio campaign, is so complete that it would henceforth be mere folly to expect from him anything more than a vigorous opposition to any reform that may not contribute to the interest of the Republican party.

There were just two points that Senator Morton strove for in the Ohio speech, to-wit: The eternal necessity of the Republican party as a means of national salvation, and also the eternal necessity of the Democratic party to insure the existence of the Republican party. To a Republican politician the one is just as necessary as the other, and it was this that Mr. Morton sought to impress upon the conduct of the Ohio campaign. To this end he was careful first to set up the Democratic party, and then he proceeded to hammer away at it in the good old style. We have no apology to make for the old Democratic party. We have no better opinion of it than Senator Morton. We know, and he knows, however, that the Democratic party is in no sense an element of the campaign in Ohio, or in Iowa, or in the country at large. But he also knows that there is no danger to be apprehended from the Democratic party. If he were a statesman, or disposed to be a statesman, he would believe in a vigorous opposition as a healthful corrective of political abuses. As a party-leader, he prefers to sustain the bug-bear of Democracy, and thereby assure the easy success of the ruling party, with all the iniquity it is now carrying, and all the dangers of pernicious example.

The other effort of Mr. Morton's speech was a justification of his party at all hazards. He excused Credit Mobilier by implication, the salary-grab by courtesy, and the Louisiana usurpation directly. He boasts of the "self-investigation" of the Republican party, though he must rely on the whitewashing of Credit Mobilier Congressmen, the failure to impeach Judges known to be corrupt, the national indorsement of Pennsylvania election frauds, etc., etc. He makes the statement that the Kellogg Government in Louisiana has the support and the sympathy of the majority of the people in that State, and intimates that the Government has been made lawful by the decision of the United States Judge and the recognition of the President. Mr. Morton opposed both these positions in the Senate, and, by his statement of the case to the Ohio people, showed his entire willingness to misrepresent whenever party interests seem to demand it. He apologizes for the salary-grabbers, though claiming for himself the credit of having not received the back-pay. The fact is that Senator Morton's back-pay still stands to his order, and, if he does not intend to take it, he neglects to put it beyond his reach. Whether he leaves it where it is in order to avail himself of it at some future time, or because he does not desire to offend the party policy as represented by President Grant and the salary-grabbing majority, it is not possible to say. His weak effort to condemn it individually and to excuse it politically would indicate the latter. Mr. Morton's reference to the spirit of the Republican party in regard to Civil-Service Reform was equally a misrepresentation, though a bold one with the resignation of Mr. Curtis, the appointment of Holden, the retaining of Casey, and the Custom-House frauds in New York familiar to the people. All that portion of Senator Morton's general justification which is not vulnerable by reducing it to detail relates to what the Republican party has done in the past. This is not the question. It is what the Republican party is doing and going to do. If we may judge of this from Senator Morton's words, it proposes to justify Louisiana usurpation, extenuate Credit-Mobilier operations, indorse Fort Snelling frauds, stand by salary-grabs, set up the Democratic party as a scare-crow, keep the brothers-in-law in office, and defend whatever the majority of the present leaders of the party see fit to put upon the people. The prospect is certainly not very encouraging for the reform within the party, of which we heard so much during the Presidential campaign. How long specious generalization like that of Mr. Morton's speech can pass for pure patriotism in the presence of contradictory facts, it is for the people to decide. Meanwhile no one knows better than Mr. Morton that there is no danger to be apprehended from the Democratic party, which is painted so black; and very little of the saving element in the present constitution and purposes of the Republican party, which is washed so white. Yet, the very contrary was the burden of Mr. Morton's speech.

It has recently been announced that Bogart, the Brooklyn Paymaster's clerk, who was instrumental in the institution of the investigation against Secretary Robeson, concerning the Secor claims, is at present subjected to Government persecution on that account. He has been long imprisoned on board a vessel in San Francisco Harbor, and, although the court-martial adjourned two months ago, the sentence has not yet been promulgated. If the sentence had been one affixing a penalty, it is not likely that the Secretary of the Navy would long defer the promulgation of it; which leads to the inference that the detention of Bogart is simply a petty persecution in the way of revenge. Be it as it may, this punishment is very much in the nature of a gross and despotic outrage. If all the instigators of charges against the leading members of the Administration were to be punished, who would be left without penalty? And if Bogart is to be punished, why not punish all?

INSULTING THE SALARY-GRABBERS.

If any persons have supposed that there is no substance in the popular denunciation of the Salary-Grab law, and of those members of Congress who have refused to return the ill-gotten money to the Treasury, we commend them to the Republican press of Iowa and Ohio. Although in these States the opposition to the Republican State tickets is treated as merely nominal, the party press recognizes the existence of a deep popular indignation growing out of the Salary law. So overwhelming is this indignation that the ordinary courtesies of personal life are forgotten, and the Republican press hasten to be foremost and loudest in denouncing by name distinguished Republican statesmen because of their acceptance of the back-pay. There are no two men who would, under ordinary circumstances, be more acceptable as campaign orators than Senator Morton, of Indiana, and Senator Logan, of Illinois. Senator Morton has not drawn the back-pay, but he has not returned it to the Treasury, and it remains subject to his order. He was announced for a long series of speeches in Ohio, and delivered the first on Saturday last. The Cleveland *Leader*, fully conscious of the public feeling in Ohio upon this subject, in answer to a taunt from the *Plaindealer*, expresses itself thus:

> We will also state for the *Plaindealer's* benefit that we think Senator Morton makes a mistake in not covering the money back into the Treasury entirely beyond reach. We have no excuse to offer for any back-pay grabber, be he Republican or Democrat. We do not want such a man to show his brazen front on the stump this fall, as did Lew Campbell at a Democratic meeting in Hamilton the other night.

This was published on Friday, and on Saturday night Senator Morton canceled his engagement to speak at Cleveland. But whether this discourtesy to the Indiana Senator was intentional or not, there can be no mistake as to the purpose of the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, the leading organ of the Republican party in that State. It says:

> The Republican platform of Iowa declares that the "back-pay steal" was "most flagrantly improper and infamous," and that "it should secure the political condemnation of all who were a party to it." And yet our Republican State Central Committee announces John A. Logan as one of the speakers who is expected to enlighten Iowa voters in the coming campaign, notwithstanding he was one of the supporters of that "infamous" measure, and has never given any signs of repentance! Until he purges himself from this "infamy," John A. Logan as a speaker for Republicans had better be invited to stay on his own side of the river. In Iowa we are likely to have enough of this salary-grab business without importing any from Illinois.

We question whether such a paragraph as that was ever before published by any respectable paper, concerning any public man, of any party, in any political campaign. The exigencies of the Republican party in Iowa must indeed be great when its leading organ thus treats with personal insult one of the most distinguished Senators of the United States, and one certainly as eminent in the Republican party as any other man in the country. Is there to be no respect for strangers entering Iowa? Is there no charity to be shown for a man who took the back-pay, in the State where Harlan lives, and where the name of Donnan has become historical? Common courtesy, and that comity which has always existed between the States, should forbid any such language towards an Illinois Republican, invited to give his aid to relieve the distressed party in Iowa. We suppose that if Senator Carpenter, or Senator Howe, or Senator Morton or Senator Ramsey, or Senator Cameron, or Senator Conkling, should offer to speak for the Republican party in Iowa, he would be treated with insult, and requested to keep away, because he had been declared guilty of a steal "most flagrantly improper and infamous." Does Republican success in Iowa depend on refusing to let the leading Republican statesmen of the country make speeches in that State?

THE CHINESE STRIKE.

The recent strike of the Chinese Crispins, in North Adams, Mass., is one of the most amusing on record. It appears that the services of the celestial shoemakers were contracted to the proprietor of the factory, Mr. Sampson, by Charley Sin, for so much per annum. Charley Sin seems to have been a near relative of that bland and childlike heathen Chinee who played the memorable game of euchre, and he understood his game. He received a handsome compensation himself, and he paid his countrymen a meagre pittance. He purchased beef at 8 cents per pound, and he charged them 16 for it. He bought them a poor quality of rice, and he cheated them on the freight from Troy, where the rice was purchased. In addition, he received handsome presents and commissions from merchants for purchasing from them. Everything, in fact, seems to indicate that Charley Sin is very appropriately named. Considering the brief space of time he has been in this country, he has proved himself an apt scholar in learning its ways and manners of acquiring money. A Credit Mobilier Congressman, an Indian Agent, a ring speculator, a grain-gambler, and a pawnbroker, rolled into one, could hardly surpass him in sharpness, cunning, and knowledge of human nature. The result of all this was that Charley Sin was rapidly getting rich and his fellow-shoemakers were rapidly getting poorer. They could not understand this conundrum, until it was solved for them by some of the American residents of North Adams, who had taken a violent dislike to Charles Sin. They explained to them that they were not getting sufficient compensation for their labor, and that the money which properly belonged to them was going into Sin's capacious pockets. Having got this idea firmly fixed in their heads, they at once proceeded to express their dissatisfaction in their own peculiar way. Instead of leaving in a body, holding meetings, passing resolutions, and loafing about the village, they assembled in the factory and commenced to shout. They rushed from room to room, shouting, and screaming, and gesticulating, waving their arms about their heads, swearing in the choicest Chinese, and creating such a hubbub that the whole village speedily gathered in the street. Charley Sin tried to pacify them, but they rushed at him in so violent a manner that he soon beat a retreat into the street. Mr. Sampson then tried to address them, whereupon they screamed all the louder. Mr. Sampson then lost his patience, and, as his namesake went into the Philistines, he went into those heathen Chinee and ejected them one after the other down the stairs and into the street. This cooled their ardor, and the next morning they came round and had a talk. Mr. Sampson promised to regulate Mr. Charles Sin and put the brakes on his swindling propensities, whereupon the shoemakers all went to work again with a good will, and there has been no trouble since.

The drift of the story shows that the Chinese are quite human after all. Mr. Charles Sin has probably been reading the newspapers and looking at men and things out of his almond eyes. Discovering the fact that Americans sometimes swindle on contracts, that contractors buy cheap and sell dear, that men high in station carry one hand behind them for presents and commissions, and that there is a continual strife among men which shall get ahead by smart tricks and cunning dodges; he resolved to do as others did, and took a hand in. He was making a nice thing of it, and might soon have retired, had not envious eyes been watching him, and envious tongues created such a hubbub that he had to let go. It was hard upon Charles Sin that, because he was a Chinaman he should not be allowed to have and operate his little Credit Mobilier. Shall the native-born Christian alone have the privilege of swindling? Why this unjust discrimination against the Chinaman?

SUICIDES BY KEROSENE.

One of the questions upon which there is a wide difference of opinion, is whether every person committing suicide is not necessarily more or less insane. It is possible that some light may be thrown upon this subject by the great number of suicides which are now committed in the insane attempt to kindle fires in stoves and furnaces by pouring kerosene oil upon the lighted wood or coal. Within the last thirty days over thirty deaths have been recorded as having taken place from this cause. In the light of long experience, and of common knowledge of the inflammable character of the oil, and the certain consequences if the fire communicate with the contents of the can, men and women continue day after day to pour oil upon lighted fires, and are thereby themselves burned to death. If any person were to undertake to hasten the ignition of a fire by pouring gunpowder on it, he could hardly be called sane, and yet the danger of an explosion and loss of life from the use of kerosene for the same purpose is hardly less than from the use of powder. The use of kerosene by persons in the kitchen to hasten the combustion of fuel is more general than is supposed. It is used in hundreds of houses without the knowledge and against the orders of the housekeeper. In countless cases the fatal accident is the first knowledge that the head of the family has of the use of the hazardous oil. It is said by those who habitually use it: "I have used it for months, and never had an accident;" but the accident, nevertheless, comes, and the victim dies in horrible pain and suffering. That it may be used carefully without an explosion is possible, but that the careful use of it will soon fall into the careless use, ending in the literal burning alive of the unfortunate operator, is reduced to an eventual certainty. So certain is the ultimate fatality from the use of kerosene to hasten combustion of fuel in a stove that the person who adopts it for that purpose, and is burned to death, may be said to commit suicide. As well experiment with a loaded revolver against the body, or with powder poured from a flask, or with nitro-glycerine, as to pour kerosene from a can upon a lighted fire and not expect fatal consequences. With a full knowledge of all this, and with a moral certainty that death will follow, it is persistently used in thousands of houses every day. Is this not seeking death deliberately, and with a knowledge of the means employed? Is it not such a reckless disregard of probabilities as amounts either to indifference as to the consequences, or an expectation of a fatal result? It is difficult to suggest a remedy, or the means of preventing such tragedies. Everybody knows the dangerous character of kerosene when thus used, and it is no use telling such persons what they know already. But its use may be abridged, and the number of deaths reduced, if heads of families would not only prohibit the use of kerosene, but take effectual means to prevent it being used. It was related some time ago, that the head of a family having some slight cause to distrust the long and solemn denials that kerosene was used to hasten the kitchen fire, tried the experiment of removing the kerosene at night and filling the can with water. The next morning there was no breakfast, the wood being reported as too wet to burn, and the stove as half filled with water. So with thousands of other cases, where its use is kept secret. The only safety is, when kerosene is permitted in the house, to see that it is kept under lock and key, where it cannot be reached. Such precaution would have saved hundreds of lives, and will continue to save them, so long as it is necessary to prevent people committing suicide by burning themselves to death while pouring kerosene upon a fire in the kitchen-stove.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Mahony call of a State Convention in Iowa has excited the Detroit *Post* to say:

> The bottom dropped out of the Iowa Democratic dead-beat "farmers'" movement rather the quickest of anything of the kind we ever heard of.

Nevertheless the Mahony call has met only with the objurgation and contempt of those to whom it was addressed, and the Dubuque *Herald* says:

> Nothing could be more presumptuous or silly than the call of Mahony for a Democratic State Convention. He has, of course, no authority for anything of the kind, and he is merely making himself ridiculous. Within the last two months he has announced himself a Republican, a third-party man, and a Democrat, though denouncing the Democratic party because it is not run to suit *him*.

—The Des Moines *Leader* says:

> The Dubuque politicians are in trouble to know what to do. If they go with the Anti-Monopolists, the ring men may lose their leadership, and if they go straight they will be worsted more than Le Grand Byington's party was last year. The Anti-Monopolists are not anxious to call Dubuque into their organization, counting Mahony, Ham, and all the others who want to be patted on the back. The free men of Iowa can organize without Dubuque. They respect not the ring men of one side more than of the other. Democratic C. M. and Democratic salary-thieves are just as bad as Republican C. M. and Republican salary-thieves. Reform within the Democratic party is made hopeless by the misconduct of Democratic Representatives.

—The Keokuk *Constitution* says of the campaign programme announced by the Republican State Central Committee in Iowa:

> Scarcely at any time in the history of our State—not even in the heat and excitement of a Presidential contest—have the Republicans put forth such herculean effort as this, in the way of public gatherings. People will very naturally ask, why is this, if the anti-monopoly movement is the weak, puerile, and farcical affair that the Radical leaders are constantly telling us it is? Who ever heard of siege guns being brought out to kill a titmouse, or a 74-gun war-vessel being sent in chase of a scull-boat? After this, we think, the Radical political managers of Iowa might just as well be honest about it, and confess in words, as they do by their acts, that they don't exactly like "the looks of things."

—The Chairman of the Grant-Monopoly State Central Committee, in making out his list of appointments of speakers to advocate the defaulter's ticket, in Iowa, entirely ignores the Hon. W. G. Donnan. Why is this? Why should Donnan be put up to be put down by such a man as Neidig? Why should Donnan not be allowed to speak even if he did take the back-pay steal? We submit, as a constituent of the Third Congressional District, that Donnan is just as good and just as honest as most of the appointees on the list.—*Dubuque Herald.*

—Amongst the names of the speakers for the Carpenter-Rankin ticket in Iowa we recognize three detected and confessed adulterers, three members of the last Congress who have drawn and pocketed their back pay, eight members of the present Congress who have drawn $3,126 of increased pay and have not been sworn into office yet, seven State officers, five Federal officers, two Presidents of railroad companies, two railroad attorneys, and a negro.—*Iowa City Press.*

—It would not be at all surprising if interested Radical office-holders in Iowa should obtain passes for a few unterrified Democrats to go somewhere and hold a straight-out convention. It is the usual Radical move laid down and ordered for such cases, and it is to be questioned whether Radical wisdom is equal to any other device.—*Des Moines Leader.*

—The Nashua (Iowa) *Post* sees what's the matter with the *Telegraph* and *Herald* of this city. While they expected the Democratic party to swallow the Grangers, those papers patted the "Anti-Monopoly" party on the back; but when, according to the testimony of the Chairman of the Democracy of the State, it was the Democratic party that got swallowed, they are vigorously endeavoring to dis-en-stomach themselves.—*Dubuque Times.*

—The Moline (Ill.) *Review* tries to convince the farmers that everything they want can be secured by sticking to the salary-grabbing, Credit Mobilier, land-monopoly, railroad-and-steamship-subsidy, high-protective-tariff Republican party! We pity the poor party hack.—*Rock Island Argus.*

—What would become of Ohio Republicans were they to rule out such men as Garfield and Sherman? or of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin Republicans were Colfax, Logan, and Carpenter sent to the foot of the political ladder? But to come more closely home, what would become of the Democratic party in Southern Illinois with such men as S. S. Marshall and Col. Robinson expelled the party? . . . Having lost faith in old political officeholders, and questioning the possibility of reclaiming a party thoroughly corrupted, what shall we do? The uprising of the farmers throughout the Union seems to give promise of a purer political life.—*Salem (Ill.) Advocate.*

—Farmers have got their eyes open, and do not care a continental whether a man has been a Democrat or a Republican heretofore.—*Cambridge (Ill.) Prairie Chief.*

—The emoluments of office, great as they may be and are, reach not to one in a hundred of the whole people who do the voting. Yet unwittingly the votes of the ninety-nine are made to depend more upon the interests of the holder of the office or the contestants for the emoluments than upon any principle involved or any consideration affecting the public good. The mere question of a name is by artful men made to defeat the accomplishment of reforms, however much needed.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

—Organization is the watchword, and never were the people more thoroughly awakened to the necessity for it than they are to-day. It is not so much a special as a general interest that the people have in view. Whatever benefits so large a class as the producers, must in the end be of service to every branch of industry.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Tribune.*

—We, therefore, say unhesitatingly that the farmers should not "let politics alone," either in the clubs or out of them.—*Manhattan (Kan.) Nationalist.*

—We notice from our exchanges and correspondents throughout the State that the farmers' organizations are preparing to put a full list of candidates in the field. . . . At the elections immediately following the War, a favorite motto was, "Vote as you shot." We would recommend to the farmers the following: "*Vote as you talk.*"—*Kansas Farmer.*

—We hold and assert that the time for words and fault-finding has passed; that *acts* and *manly independence* are the order of the day.—*Farmers at Ottawa, Kan.*

—The "New Party" movement is not an affair exclusively of the farmers. It is a movement that challenges the support of The People, of all classes, grades, and occupations. The movement is based on the primal fact that neither of the two great political parties now in existence is to be trusted.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader.*

—When the common people take the political harpies by the throat and strangle them, our future office-holders will understand that they must not abuse the power placed in their hands; then will they become honest and do the bidding of their masters,—not till then. Will the people do it?—*Mt. Vernon (Ill.) Sucker State.*

—It is necessary that the people of California should keep before the people the fact that in this campaign against monopoly, as represented by Stanford & Co., they are fighting not alone in their own behalf, but for the toiling millions all over this broad continent as well. . . . This contest will prove but the forerunner of a more extended struggle from which no State in the Union will be exempt. The aims of monopolists are everywhere the same.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—The Central Pacific Railroad Company is trying to convince the working men employed by it that the more money the Company gets out of the people the better it is for them. . . . Every monopoly in the country is capital organized for aggressive purposes. It is to meet these that labor must organize.—*Portland (Ore.) News.*

—It is becoming very apparent that if laborers consult their own interest, adhere to the principles which underlie their prosperity, they will make capitalists feel their power. These sharks already see the hand-writing on the wall; the people, the rulers in this country, are uniting their forces to punish their reveling, insolent oppressors, and those who defy their power. Those haughty aristocratic individuals must be humbled.—*N. O. Darnell, Grange Lecturer, at Fairbury, Ill.*

—I would remark to those who sneeringly ask the question: "What Can You Do?"—we can do what we please. A knowledge of all that is necessary is within our own ranks. The foundation in case of storm may be injured, but it will not fall; the superstructure may. What we *will* do is yet to be discovered. *I* can do but little. *I* is but a small word, and generally represents but little strength, but it has a plural. *We* is also a small word, but it represents a power that is invincible. . . . Farmers! Monopolists see you standing alone, and, as they hear your complaints, they contemptuously ask, "What can you do?" Alone you can do nothing. I entreat you to *organize*, ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE. Let us counsel together, and, when a few millions of the hardy sons of toil stand shoulder to shoulder, and speak as one voice, these gentlemen will be answered.—"*Agricola*," *in Lake City (Minn.) Leader.*

—It seems to be the stereotyped way for office-holders (controlled by rings and monopolies) to cry, "Sorehead," "Liberal," "Democrat," &c., &c., whenever any of their constituency dares to publicly complain of their venality and corruption, but all this is too cheap and transparent to avail them *now*. The masses *will be heard*, and the people will not submit to despotism and corruption at the hands of *any* party, or unprincipled demagogue.—*J. J. Hunt, in Austin (Minn.) Register.*

—Submission with me is no longer a virtue. I stand, hereafter, independent. I stand above party. I shall vote for good men whether they come up through caucuses or stand upon their own good character. I will vote for no others, and no amount of "derision" or epithets of "Sorehead," come from what source they will, can deter me.—*Jarvis S. Church, in Brownsville (Neb.) Democrat.*

—The character of the men composing the Republican State Convention last week held in Texas, and the character of the party which chose them, will be judged by this:

> We trust the present Congress of the United States will not permit itself to be prejudiced against our people so as to treat them with injustice or illiberality because the members from Texas in the last Congress dishonorably voted themselves and took back-pay, which they should be made to disgorge.

Nearly one-third of the members of the present Congress are salary-grabbers,—men as deep in the mud as the Texas men are in the mire. This is the body to which the Republicans of Texas go down on their knees. What a spirited set they are, to be sure.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The Bunker Hill (Ill.) *Gazette*, discussing the new Congressional salary bill, says:

> So far as concerns the increase of salary, we find nothing objectionable about it except the retroactive effect. The bill is really, so far as concerns its future operations, a vast improvement upon the old system.

As the *Journal* has time and again stated, we think the present law is a vast improvement on the old one. . . . And how much "independent" newspapers may, for demagogical purposes, demand its repeal, so far as the *Journal* is concerned, it cordially approves the new law, and trusts, as a practical measure of economy, that it will be permitted to stand on the statute book.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—Waggoner, editor of the Richland County (Wis.) *Republican*, and Chief Clerk of the Wisconsin Senate, indorses Matt Carpenter and back-pay thus:

> We will risk our reputation as a prophet that Matt Carpenter will yet receive and merit higher honors from the people of Wisconsin.

Ginty, another eminent rooster, owned by Boss Keyes, indorses back-pay Carpenter in the Chippewa *Herald*.—*Darlington (Wis.) Democrat.*

THE LIABILITY OF RAILROADS UNDER THE LAWS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Although the public press of Chicago seems to differ somewhat as to the degree of blame to be attributed to the managers of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company with reference to the causes of the recent horrible casualty at Lemont, all the journals seem to agree that legislation upon the subject of railroads has so far been sadly defective, and totally inadequate to protect, even to a moderate extent, the life and safety of the traveling public. On this question of railroad legislation, we may possibly profit by the experience and example of foreign nations. Though it has been proclaimed in the high places of our Republic that the latter is, in a progressive direction, "the guiding-star of all the civilized nations of the globe," it is barely possible that some measures of government and provisions of law exist in the monarchical countries of the Old World which, as a guard and shield of the life of the individual citizen against the avarice and criminal negligence of corporations, may deserve a passing consideration at the hands of Republican legislators. I am aware of the prejudice against the introduction of all foreign laws and customs, and am, therefore, fully prepared that, on citing the laws of the German Empire upon the subject of railroads as worthy of imitation, the old cry will be raised, that these enactments are incompatible with the spirit of our institutions, and so tyrannical and oppressive, so injurious to the development of public enterprise, that, as free citizens of a free country and as inhabitants of "the guiding-star" aforesaid, we can never consent to adopt them. Nevertheless, I will make the venture.

The German Diet, on the 7th of June, 1871, passed the following special law, defining the liability of railroads:

> SECTION 1. If a person is killed, or receives bodily injury, through the management of a railroad, the railroad is liable for damages accruing, unless it can show affirmatively that the accident happened by the act of God, or through the negligence of the killed or injured person.

The preamble which was submitted, together with this law, to the German Diet, as well as the debates which took place at the time of the passage of the law, form, in addition to the language of the law itself, the basis of its construction; and from these I gather the following points as to the effect and meaning of this section:

Every injury which impairs the health of the person calls for damages, though this injury be only psychical, caused by fright and terror at the time of the accident.

The term railroads includes street-railroads upon which the cars are propelled by horse-power.

The prosecution need only prove the accident, and the fact of the injury or killing at the time of the accident, and is not required to show due care on the part of the party injured or killed, nor negligence on the part of the management of the railroad.

There are only two facts admissible in defense on the part of the railroad, viz.: that the accident happened through vis major (act of God), or through the negligence of the person injured or killed. In all other cases, the Company or management is unconditionally liable. If, for instance, in spite of the watchfulness of the railroad officials, an obstruction is maliciously placed upon the track, and an accident and injury to passengers take place, the railroad is liable for damages; or if, through the negligence of a driver, a coach is driven across the track, and the passengers of the coach are injured by a collision with a rail-road-train, the railroad is also liable. In the first instance, the railroad is held responsible because the managers should constantly inspect the whole line of the road and remove all obstructions; and, in the second instance, the railroad would be mulct in damages because it is required by law to guard all crossings with gates, and the whole line of the road with substantial fences.

Even if the accident is originally caused by the act of God, the railroad may still be liable, for its negligence may be concurrent with the "vis major"; and the burden of proof is upon the railroad to show the absence of such negligence, and the fact that not only the accident, but also the injury, was the *immediate* consequence of the act of God. Thus, for instance, if a train should be set on fire by lightning, the railroad is held liable for injuries caused by this fire, unless it is shown that the train was immediately stopped, and all haste made to unlock the passenger-cars, and to facilitate the escape of the passengers.

The non-observance of the rules of the Railroad Company cannot be pleaded in defense of an action brought by the party injured, unless this non-observance was the direct and immediate cause of the injury. If a passenger should neglect or refuse to pay his fare, the railroad may, nevertheless, be liable for injuries received by him during the trip.

The provisions of the German law, as set forth in the other sections of the act cited, differ in so far from the law of this State as no maximum of damages is fixed. In all cases where the parties litigant do not agree upon a certain amount in full payment of all damages claimed, the Court determines the amount of an annual or monthly pension to be paid by the railroad to the plaintiff; and, in addition to this, fixes the sum to be paid for burial expenses, medical treatment, loss of wages during illness, etc., up to the time of the trial. This pension may be decreased or increased by the Court at any time, according to the circumstances of each particular case,—in a similar manner, I presume, to that in which alimony in cases of divorce is controlled and its amount changed, as circumstances require, by the courts of this country.

It seems as if there was hardly a single provision in this German law which could not justly be made applicable to the railroads of this country. In Germany, this law, and similar enactments, which, in some parts of the Empire, have been in force for many years, have operated with miraculous efficiency to induce railroad-managers to exercise extreme and extraordinary care for the safety of the traveling public. There is not a road to be found in the whole Empire without a double track. Gates are erected at every crossing, and an official is placed at these gates to close them when necessary, and he is required to salute the train as it passes. The line of the road is constantly patrolled, and every train is telegraphed from station to station. The consequence is, that railroad-accidents are few and far between, and never of the terrible and horrible extent for which this country has become so deplorably famous. There is not a single safeguard of human life contained in this German law which could not properly be enacted by any State Legislature under the well-recognized general police power which is vested in every State. "Under this power all railways may be required so to conduct themselves as to other persons, natural or corporate, as not to injure them or their property; and, if their business is specially dangerous, they may be required to bear the expense of erecting such safeguards as will render it ordinarily safe to others."

The managers of our Illinois railways should be the last men to complain of this police power. They have but lately recognized it in a very emphatic manner. In order to support and indorse the absurd theory that German picnics and out-door recreations on Sunday are detrimental to public morals, and that the prevention of these Sunday amusements comes properly within the scope of the police power, these pious railroad-managers have decided to withdraw all Sunday-trains in the interest of public morals. Will they display less zeal to protect the lives and limbs of their fellow-men than to guard their souls from the chances of running estray at a picnic? Will they recognize the police force as regards the enforcement of the Puritan doctrines on Sunday, and decline to submit to it for the purpose of guarding the safety of life sufficiently to give their passengers a chance for repentance and reform during the week? Christian gentlemen should certainly not be guilty of such glaring inconsistency. E. JUSSEN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

That a prophet is not always without regard in his own country received an excellent illustration last evening at Myers' Opera-House, the occasion being the reappearance upon that stage of Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's famous minstrel company, after an absence of several months. It is well understood that Mr. Myers and his company in their tour through the country missed that cordial support to which they had become accustomed in Chicago. In plain English they traveled and came nearly to grief. Misfortunes of various descriptions overtook them, and though they insisted that they returned very happy and contented, their satisfaction must have been based upon the supposition that "they might possibly have done worse." Their bad luck seems almost unaccountable, for certainly the company is one of the strongest that has ever been organized, and Chicago people fully believe that there never was a better one in the country. If there does exist a more competent minstrel troupe, we should be delighted to see it, but surely none that have visited Chicago could be regarded as its equal, and yet we have had some good burnt-cork performances here. Such an opinion prevails in Chicago at any rate, and it was profitably expressed to the comfortable-looking, jolly proprietor of the little theatre on Monroe street. One could scarcely meet a friend yesterday who was not going to Myers'. Despite the intense heat of the day, they were ready to endure plenty of martyrdom, and they did. It was fortunate that a few drops of rain fell before the hour for starting out arrived last evening, for the theatre could hold no more. Above and below, standing-room was at a premium, and Tyndall would have been satisfied at the amount of additional heat generated by compression. And it was a very good-natured crowd, too, which mopped itself, for when the pretty curtain rose, and the company's boats came into view, the crowd gave vent to a burst of applause that must have saturated what garments had escaped the previous ruin of perspiration. The introductory overture was the signal for another round of hearty applause. Tyrrell's ballad, "Jessie Deane," would on any occasion have called out a hearty expression of approval, for it was capitally sung, but it was enthusiastically received last night. Ben Cotton was not allowed to commence his comic song, "The Gal in the Dollar Store," until he had been made to understand very distinctly that he was a favorite among favorites, and each stanza was received with manifest relish. So also did it fare with Fredericks and Billy Arlington. The latter sang a condensed history of the misfortunes encountered by the company, not very witty, it must be confessed, but the air was rollicking and merry, and it was well received. The finale of the first part, "Crowned by the Tempest," was very ambitious, and, so far as the vocalism was concerned, very successful; but it showed plainly the want of strength of the instrumentation. That was not good, by any means. The female burlesque act by Linden also took well, and deserved to. The vocal quartette by Tyrrell, Surridge, Lang, and Kayne, was also excellent, and called for an encore. "Home Again" and "Sweet Home" were appropriately given. The most laughable thing of the evening was the absurd sketch entitled "The Ladder of Fame," by Rice, Surridge, and Martin. Billy Rice should be indicted, for it was little less than criminal to keep an audience screaming with laughter under the circumstances. During a hot spell, it would be only merciful to keep him off the stage. But perhaps he pays the penalty of his rashness in perspiration. The performance closed with an excellent burlesque of "Divorce," with Arlington as *Fanny Ten Ike*, Linden as *Lu Ten Ike*, Billy Rice as *Templeton Jill*, and the enormous Kayne as "Mamma's darling little boy." This, with a judicious interjection of ludicrous songs and absurdities of every variety, was sufficient. Regarded as an entire performance, it was excellent; the jokes are all proper, and new, and while one or two improvements might, and probably will, be made, the audience will agree that the new company not only fully came up to, but even surpassed, their anticipations.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

"Jack Harkaway; or, Afloat and Ashore," is the title of a truly sensational drama, based on a blood-and-thunder story recently published in one of the trashy Eastern weeklies, which was produced at the Globe Theatre last evening. It is, as its name indicates, an excessively nautical play, and in the course of three hours introduces the subdued and unsuspecting beholder to more ruffianly characters, and presents to his astonished gaze more bloody scenes and improbable incidents than were ever before crowded into such a brief space. It would be impossible to give a synopsis of this astonishing production of the playwright's pen. We do not know the author's name, as he has very prudently kept it off the programme, but he certainly must be a man of unsound mind and diseased fancy. A description of a few of the more prominent scenes in the play may not be devoid of interest. When the curtain rises on the first act, the foreground of the stage is entirely taken up with the deck of what is supposed to be a ship in full sail, and away in the dim distance there is a scene that may or may not represent the bounding ocean. At any rate, it has no connection with the ship,—no apparent connection, at least. A few effeminate-looking sailors are lolling about the deck. Before the audience has time to realize what is before it, a painfully bitter quarrel springs up between two of the crew, who, it subsequently appears, were boys together, and never could get along at school. A young lady appears, and her presence puts an end to the dispute, showing a marked preference for one of the disputants, and a corresponding degree of distaste for the other. When everything is quiet, the Captain of the ship unfortunately appears, and imprudently abuses the young lady's favorite. The latter won't stand it, and he tells the Captain that he knows all about his piracies and scuttling of ships. Naturally enough, the Captain gets mad and blazes away with his pistol in an indiscriminate manner. Nobody happens to be hurt when the smoke clears away, and the Captain orders the insubordinate seaman tied to a stunted mast, and puts several others in irons. He then walks away, and the seaman whom the young lady doesn't like comes out, and is in the act of belaboring her favorite with a cat o' nine tails, when she providentially appears and saves him. This, of course, brings the Captain on deck again in a bad frame of mind, and, while he is fussing and fuming around, the cheerful announcement is made that the ship is sinking without any cause being given, invisible boats are mysteriously lowered, and everybody with the exception of the young lady's favorite gets away. The latter goes up the stunted mast as fast as the ship goes down, and in this way he manages to keep from being drowned, until the boat which contains the young lady returns and picks him up in the easiest manner imaginable. This remarkable party next appear on a tropical island in the Indian Ocean, where they find it to be a matter of considerable difficulty to get enough to eat. During their stay the seaman whom the young lady detests turns traitor and joins a band of cannibals who talk English. The seaman whom the young lady likes rescues a naked colored man from said cannibals, and he renders him valuable assistance in subsequent unlooked-for and terribly trying adventures, such as fights with the cannibals and the traitor seaman for the possession of the young lady, and other startling matters too numerous to mention. A strange sailor, sent adrift from a vessel taken by mutineers, appears on the island, and promises to aid the favorite sailor of the young lady and his naked friend, the colored man; but first he has a fight with one of the mutineers, a party of whom follow him, and kill him. It is supposed to be a cutlass fight, but rapiers are used. The remainder of the mutineers are drugged, and then the favorite sailor of the young lady, and the strange sailor who killed the mutineer, and the naked colored man, and two others whose positions and names have been forgotten, seize the sleeping mutineers' weapons and boat, and go to an invisible ship, and capture that also. The next the audience see or hear of them they are on board a ship of their own, of which the young lady's favorite seaman is Captain. The young lady herself is nowhere to be seen, she having been carried off by the cannibals, it is supposed. The seaman whom the young lady despises appears among the crew disguised as a pilot, and he leads the ship into trouble again, and has it captured by the cannibals after a desperate struggle, in which the naked colored man distinguishes himself, and shows astonishing familiarity with fencing for a savage. The remaining scenes of the play are much more harrowing than those we have sketched, and it is possible that it would be a dangerous undertaking to even faintly reproduce them just at this time. Suffice it to say, that the young lady is finally rescued and becomes the wife of her favorite seaman, and that all the good people of the play live and are happy, and that all the bad people die and are—well nobody knows what becomes of them. The play was very much enjoyed by a large gallery-audience, and will doubtless be well patronized during the week by the same class. The principal characters are sustained by Mr. Hernandez Foster, Mr. T. F. Egberts, Mr. Sam Ryan, Mr. T. F. Ryan, and Miss Cassie Troy.

THE COUNCIL.

The Selection of a City Hall Plan Postponed.

Sheridan Shoots Off Another Wad of Paper at Mr. Washburn.

Ald. Cullerton Anxious to Distribute the Hacks All Over Town.

The Nomination of Mr. Bateham for Fire Marshal Not Confirmed.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, the Acting Mayor in the chair. Present, Ald. Bowen, Dixon, Warren, McGennis, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Sherwood, Moore, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Brandt, Corcoran.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for a better supply of water on the South Side below Twenty-second, all waste to be stopped, those who have a full supply to pay more, and others to pay according to what they get; for gas-pipes on Paulina street, between Polk and Van Buren; to build a frame house on Mitchell street, west of Throop; relative to approaches to the viaduct on Kinzie street, at Halsted; for a sewer on Halsted street, south of Thirty-fifth, and for water service-pipe on Ashley, from Wood to Lincoln.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to build a sewer on Carpenter street, between Kinzie and Hubbard, and to build a sewer on Halsted street, south of Thirty-fifth.

The Board of Fire and Police was authorized to appropriate to the payment of four Fire-Wardens the amount heretofore appropriated for the payment of five Wardens, and was ordered to put up a fire-alarm box at the corner of Harrison and McGregor streets.

An order directing the Board of Health to cause to be removed all cattle-cars of the Rock Island and Lake Shore Roads, on side-tracks north of Thirty-ninth street, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

THE PAVING QUESTION.

A communication from the various street-paving contractors, stating that they meet with difficulty in getting pay from property-owners, owing to the allegation of H. M. Grow that the pavement laid by the Board of Public Works is an infringement of his patent, and asking the Council to investigate the matter, since a favorable report from the Council would have a tendency to induce property-owners to pay up more promptly.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE COURT-HOUSE PLAN.

The resolution of the Board of County Commissioners, selecting Tilly's plan as the one to build the Court-House by, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Ald. McGrath offered the following, which was referred to the same Committee:

ORDERED, That the Board of Public Works erect the city's portion of the new Court-House and City Hall according to the plans and specifications of Otto H. Matz, and employ the said Matz as Superintendent of erection of said Court-House and City Hall, and allow him the usual percentage for his services as is usually allowed to architects when employed to superintend the erection of buildings; *provided*, however, that the Board of County Commissioners agree to build the county portion of said building according to the plans and specifications of Otto H. Matz, and to employ him as Superintendent of the erection of the same.

A motion by Ald. Stone, that the Committee on Public Buildings report Monday on all matters in reference to the Court-House and City Hall which had been referred to them, was discussed for some time.

It was claimed on one side that a week was too short a time for the Committee, and on the other that an attempt was to be made to push the selection off till after the election.

The motion was agreed to.

SHERIDAN'S CHARGES.

Police Commissioner Sheridan submitted the following charges against Supt. Washburn, which were referred to the Committee on Police:

GENTLEMEN: Whereas, Elmer Washburn, General Superintendent of Police of the City of Chicago, on the 18th day of July, 1873, was, as I believe, guilty of conduct unbecoming a Chief of Police, having a tendency to demoralize the force under his command, and to bring our City Government into contempt and ridicule; and whereas, this was not the first occasion on which he was guilty of conduct having a like tendency, I deem it my duty to submit to your consideration and adjudication the following charges against the said Elmer Washburn, praying your honorable body to cause the witnesses whose names are attached to the charges to be cited before you, and that you name a time and place for the hearing of testimony in proof of these charges. And inasmuch as Elmer Washburn has proved himself to be contumacious, insubordinate, and incapable in the discharge of his duties as said Superintendent, the public interest requires immediate action by your honorable body in this matter, and its disposition at the earliest opportunity. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully yours,

MARK SHERIDAN, Police-Commissioner.

Charge I.—Neglect of duty. Specification 1. In this, that Elmer Washburn, Superintendent of Police, has failed and neglected to render to the Board of Police quarterly reports on the state of the police force, with statistics and suggestions, according to the requirements of the Charter, Chap. 10, Sec. 26. 2. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn failed and neglected to comply with the requirements of an ordinance in relation to special bail, passed by the Common Council on the 13th day of January, 1873, and not enforced until the 12th day of April, 1873, a period of three months, to the detriment of the public, and in violation of their rights and privileges. 3. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn has failed and neglected to prefer charges against members of the police force, charged by citizens and superior officers with derelictions of duty.

Charge II.—Violations of the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Police. Specification 1. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn, on the 2d day of October, 1872, assumed to change the police precincts of the City of Chicago without the consent of the Board of Police, said Board being the only competent authority to make, if necessary, such change. 2. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn, on the 13th day of January, 1873, issued an order changing the patrol duty of the police force of the city without the knowledge or consent of the Board of Police, and in violation of the rules and regulations. 3. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn, on or about the 18th day of January, 1873, accepted, or assumed to accept, the resignation of one Peter Horst, a patrolman on the police force of the city, and said Elmer Washburn reported in writing to the Board that he had accepted such resignation. 4. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn, on or about the 16th day of January, 1873, assumed to appoint a clerk for the Police Department without the knowledge or consent of the Board of Police. 5. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn assumed to act, and has acted, as the financial agent of the Board of Police, without authority of said Board, and in violation of the rule of the Board made in relation thereto.

Charge III.—Conduct unbecoming a police officer. Specification 1. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn, on or about the 10th day of December, 1872, declared to the President of the Board of Police, at a board meeting, that he would never again personally appear before the Board of Police to sustain charges against any member of the police force, or to personally prefer charges against officers of the force. 2. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn, on or about the 27th day of January, 1873, having arrogated to himself powers vested only in the Board of Police, upon being referred by the Board to the law governing the case in point, became violent in manner and speech in the presence of the Board, and, dashing a paper which he held in his hand on the President's desk, said, with vehemence, as he walked away: "I will pay no attention to it." 3. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn, having been ordered by the Board of Police, on or about the 18th day of January, 1873, to submit the written resignation of Patrolman Peter Horst to the Board for its consideration, denied having received it, though the Board was informed that it had been delivered to him by Capt. Hickey in the presence of the other two Captains of police. 4. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn, on or about the [illegible] day of January, 1873, got into a very unseemly and disgraceful altercation with a gentleman named John Hewston, who called at his office on business connected with the Police Department.

Charge IV.—Disobedience of the orders of the Board of Police. Specification 1. In this, that, on the 18th day of January, 1873, the said Elmer Washburn, having notified the Board of Police of the fact that he, Elmer Washburn, had accepted the resignation of Patrolman Horst, the Board ordered him to submit said resignation for its action, with which action said Elmer Washburn failed to comply until the 13th day of February, 1873. 2. In this, that, on Saturday, the 25th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 5 and 6 p. m., the Board of Police, having called the said Elmer Washburn to their presence, ordered him to rescind an order issued by him on the 13th day of January, 1873, without the knowledge and authority of the Board, and in violation of a standing order of the Board, in relation to the patrol duty of the police force, he, the said Elmer Washburn, did not comply with the said order of the Board. 3. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn, not having complied with the order of the Board given on the 25th day of January, 1873, was, on the 27th of the same month, at 12 o'clock noon, furnished by the Secretary of the Board, and at the instance of the Board, with a copy of said order, and that up to the time of his, Elmer Washburn's, suspension from duty by the Board at 4 o'clock, p. m., on the 28th day of January, the said Elmer Washburn failed to obey the order of the Board. 4. In this, that the said Elmer Washburn, on the 18th day of July, 1873, during a session of the Board of Police, and in the presence of the Board, became enraged at a remark which one of the Commissioners had made, arose quickly from his seat, seized a large inkstand, and, threatening to hurl it at the Commissioner's head, asked, in a defiant manner, if the Commissioner dare say that he, Washburn, was not half the time in his office. He became again enraged, and made use of abusive, vile, and profane language towards the Commissioner, and, gesticulating wildly, exclaimed: "My name is Washburn, and you can find me anywhere else."

The witnesses to sustain the foregoing charges are: G. A. Gordon, T. O. Thompson, C. A. Snowden, M. C. Hickey, Fred Gund, C. H. French, C. R. Matson, E. Manhardt, W. H. Carter, R. P. Ward, Alex. Sullivan, Edward Cullerton, John Hewson, C. H. Reno, R. F. C. Klokke, J. B. Shepard.

The Special Committee to investigate the charges made against Superintendent Washburn by certain persons in Milwaukee, submitted majority and minority reports, which were laid over.

HACK-STANDS.

Ald. Cullerton offered an ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Police, declaring that all licensed hacks, etc., are authorized to stand and remain upon any street, in front of any business lot or block, provided a space of twelve feet is left open from the sidewalk to the middle of the street, in front of the main entrance of the building occupied for business purposes, no hack to stand in this passageway except to receive or discharge passengers, and to get out of the way when the occupants of the building want to receive or discharge goods, etc.

Ald. Cullerton offered an order which was adopted, allowing hackmen to stand on the south side of Jackson street, between Clark and La-Salle, till otherwise ordered.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for vacating streets in the northwest ¼ of Sec. 31, 39, 14, and for extending and straightening Elm street, the last of which was passed.

The question of the viaduct at Halsted and Kinzie streets, and the approaches thereto on Kinzie, Carroll, and Wayman streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

An ordinance was passed for opening North Franklin street.

SELLING SCHOOL LANDS.

The Council did not concur in the request of the Board of Education, asking a confirmation of the sale of certain school lands in the southwest quarter of Section 11, 37, 14.

The Council concurred in the sale of 191 acres of school lands near the Sharpshooters' Park at $300 an acre.

FIRE-MARSHAL.

The nomination of W. B. Bateham as Fire-Marshal was taken up. The majority of the Committee on Fire and Water reported it back without recommendation. The minority recommended that it be confirmed.

Ald. McGrath had no personal interest in the matter, and had been inclined to favor his old colleague, Bateham, but all the Commissioners were against him. He was opposed to the confirmation of any man who did not meet their views. He had not seen that Ald. Bateham was specially qualified for the place. He might make an excellent Fire-Marshal, but those more interested thought there were better men.

Ald. McGennis said he had made his minority report after consulting with the Mayor and other gentlemen who had known Mr. Bateham for years. It was true the Commissioners were unanimously against him, but mentioned no objections. Outside of the Department he had found a general expression of opinion in favor of Mr. Bateham.

Ald. Schaffner did not think it wise to confirm Mr. Batchann, since there would be a lack of harmony between him and the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Ald. McElroy had a very high opinion of Mr. Bateham, but could not vote for him since there were better men. His wish would be to take a man out of the force and make him Marshal, if it were possible to find him.

The nomination was not confirmed—yeas, 10; nays, 24—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Bowen, Dixon, McGennis, Coey, Sidwell, Pickering, Bond, Sweet, Sherwood, and Moore—10.

Nays—Ald. Warren, McAvoy, Stone, Tracey, Schintz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Kehoe, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Brandt, and Corcoran—20.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Ald. McGrath read an article from the *Inter-Ocean* on the subject of Ald. Bond's connection with the ordinance allowing the sale of liquor on Sunday, and stated that Ald. Bond never signed the report of the Judiciary Committee, and no one ever said that he did it. Ald. McGrath repeated his statement that Ald. Bond said he thought they might get up an ordinance allowing the sale of liquor with closed doors and windows, and that he was inclined to vote for it, as he did not lean to over-harsh measures against saloon-keepers. Ald. Bond had not seen the ordinance, but it contained his ideas.

The Chair had not seen the statement, which was much embellished. He had not replied at the last meeting to Ald. McGrath, since he would not do so unparliamentary a thing as to state what happened in a committee. He never saw the ordinance till it was submitted to the Council. He had stated he did not think the ordinance for keeping open in the afternoons would satisfy, and that it would be better to remit the subject to the people. He had also said prohibition was impossible, and the sale of liquor was licensed, and he thought if everything was quiet in a saloon that it was not particularly the business of the municipality to peep in and see who was there. He had supposed, however, that the matter would drop in the Committee, since it would necessarily be an issue this fall.

Ald. Pickering said, when Ald. Richardson handed him the report to sign, he had stated that Ald. McGrath informed him (Richardson) that Ald. Bond said he would sign the report.

Ald. McGrath had heard the conversation, and denied that Ald. Richardson made any such remarks.

The Council adjourned in a hurry.

MEETING OF PHYSICIANS.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Association of Physicians and Surgeons was held yesterday evening at the parlor of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. A. Fisher. Dr. Hyde, the Secretary, read the minutes of last meeting, which were adopted.

On motion of Dr. Lyman, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That invitations to participate in the discussion or transactions of the Society may be extended only to members of other regular medical societies, or practitioners connected with regular medical schools or hospitals.

Dr. Danforth requested Dr. Simons to explain the case of which he was going to exhibit a specimen.

Dr. Simons said the specimen was from a healthy woman, 30 years of age, and had all the comforts of life. She was attacked Sunday morning. Her husband, becoming excited, went for Dr. Boyd, and when he came back the woman had the cramps and was vomiting, and at that time the specimen on exhibition was taken. Soon after the woman died.

Dr. Danforth then exhibited a microscope, in which he had a specimen of the discharge of the woman mentioned above, and gave a very interesting scientific explanation of the same, showing that it had all the appearance of the discharge from cholera. He then went on and said that Chicago physicians were not laboring as hard in scientific researches as their brethren elsewhere, and that this was an excellent time to make advances in the treatment of the disease. He urged members to forward to him other specimens, and he would exhibit them at another meeting.

Dr. Hyde said he was willing to receive specimens and forward them to Dr. Danforth.

Several communications on the treatment of cholera were read.

Dr. Lyman read a scientific paper on strictures of the urethra.

Several other scientific papers were read, and the meeting adjourned.

THE PORK-PACKERS' CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Chicago Pork-Packers' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Open Board of Trade Hall for the purpose of making arrangements for the National Convention of Pork-Packers to be held in Chicago on Sept. 10. Mr. Howard acted as Secretary. The Finance Committee reported that liberal subscriptions had already been made, which would largely add to the amount now held by the Association. The Hall Committee, to whom was referred the selection of an appropriate place of meeting, reported, recommending that Myers' Opera-House be secured for that occasion, which report was agreed to. The Committee on Carriages and Excursions reported several arrangements made for the happiness and enjoyment of the visitors. Several other little items of business of no interest to the public were transacted, when the meeting adjourned.

A BANK SENSATION.

Desperate Attempt to Rob Mr. Scammon's Money-Chest.

Cracksmen Succeed in Digging Through the Outside Brick Vault.

At This Point They Are Frightened Away by the Police and Bank Watchmen.

A Scammonite sensation was, on Sunday night, spoiled by a couple of bungling burglars, who, during last week, were busy trying to get at that portion of the city school funds which is taken care of in the money-vault of the Marine Bank, on the corner of LaSalle and Lake streets, the President of which is J. Young Scammon. During the past week Mr. Samuel Rogers, a clerk, and one Gabelson, the janitor of that institution, both of whom sleep in the building at night, heard at times strange noises in the building, which they could not account for, and, consequently, put down to rats. On Sunday night, the noises were so very audible that both the clerk and janitor became alarmed, and, after consulting upon what had best be done, decided to call in the aid of the police. At about half-past 4 in the morning their decision was arrived at, and two "specials" were soon induced to make an examination of the premises. Together the four men searched the premises, but, notwithstanding the presence in one of the rooms of some mortar-dust which should not have been there, they concluded that their fears were groundless, and the incredulous smiles of the "specials" put to flight the watchers' suspicions. Strange to say, although it is generally known that the safe is invariably the burglar's objective point, and the fact that the top safe of three in the building was left open, was known to the bank employes, they failed to examine it. A few minutes after the departure of the specials the strange sounds were again heard, this time so plainly that no room was left to doubt that a brick and mortar pile was, by the aid of steel instruments, rapidly suffering disintegration. And their search in the street was rewarded by the appearance of a police officer, who, with the employes, made another search of the premises with equally barren results. The police officer laughed at their fears, suggested rats and ghosts as the probable disturbers, and left. After this no further noise was heard, and the matter was not again thought of until yesterday morning, when Mr. Thoman, the Cashier of the bank, opened the book-vault door preparatory to beginning work for the day. Here a sight met his view which sent through his frame a shiver of dismay. Instead of the neatly arranged vault which had been locked up on Saturday night, was a mass of brick and mortar intermingled with deposit-ledgers, discount and bills for collection registers, general ledgers, discount ledgers progressive, and a number of other books used in the art of money-lending. The nature of the very noisy rats of the night previous was at once judged by the appearance of the place, while above in the ceiling was a rat-hole large enough to permit of the ingress of a medium-sized man. The fact was at once made apparent that the vault had been attacked and entered from above, and a rush was made for the money vault, which opens off the book vault. To the Cashier's intense satisfaction this was found to be untampered with. Everything in the book vault had been thoroughly overhauled; tin boxes had been broken open and their contents scattered around; a cash box had been robbed of some $3 odd and some stamps, but beyond this no harm had been effected. An examination of the vaults, which are three in number, built of brick, and standing one above another, showed that the burglars had begun operations at the top one, which has been left open for some time to dry, and which is on the second-story of the building. Opening a hole through the floor of this vault, the second was reached, when another hole let the burglars into the basement vault, but only into that part of it where the Marine Bank books are kept. The burglars operated so that they would land in front of the vault door, and therein lay their error. Had they opened the southern end of the safe floor, the money vault would have been entered and the Elder's wealth would have come within their grasp. How much they would have secured it is hard to tell, the most insinuating and delicately-put hints as to how much the vault contained failing to meet with a response from the bank officials. They would have had a very hard nut to crack, however, before the kernel could be exposed, as the money-vault is surrounded by a thick coating of boiler-plate, and inside it the valuables are locked up in a burglar-proof safe. That the attempt was made by experienced cracksmen is evidenced by the tools they left behind them, consisting of a brace and two drills, a dark lantern, a mason's chisel or punch, two cloth masks, two handkerchiefs, which had been used on the head of the chisel to deaden the sound of the hammering; two pair of buckskin gloves, some matches, and a jimmy, while the fact that they were left shows that, after the second visit of the police and search of the premises, they became alarmed and left very hurriedly. All these goods were handed over to Detective Ellis, who had been sent for immediately after the discovery of the attempt, and, as both handkerchiefs had names upon them, some clue may be obtained of the burglars. The building in which the attempt was made is the gray stone five-story on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Lake streets, the first story and basement of which are occupied, while all above is empty. The vault in which operations were begun by the burglars is in Room 15, on the second-story floor. Shortly after 9 o'clock the excitement had abated in the bank, and operations were resumed, the matter now resting entirely in the hands of the detectives, where it is likely to continue resting for some time.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Fire-alarm Box No. 382, corner of Lumber and Twenty-second streets, was on Sunday night torn down and demolished by a peddler's runaway horse and wagon.

The following saloon-keepers were yesterday reported for violation of the Sunday liquor ordinance: John O'Brien, No. 1202 State street; Charles Richter, No. 39 Clybourn avenue; and John Hess, No. 423 State street.

The Committee of the French Benevolent Society appointed to make arrangements for a celebration, Sept. 5, will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at Dr. Carr's office, No. 325 West Madison street.

The picnic in aid of the Mulligan monument fund will leave the Rock Island depot, foot of Van Buren street, at 10 o'clock this morning. The various military companies participating will assemble at the corner of Adams and Halsted streets at 8:30 a. m., and march to the depot.

Timothy Lynch, reported in yesterday's paper to be in a dying condition, will recover. His cousin, Thomas Lynch, who shot him, was up before Banyon yesterday morning for a preliminary examination, and the case was continued until next week.

An old villain, who gave the name of Richard Kelly, spent a few leisure moments on Saturday in sticking a small boy, William Halpin, in the head with a large knife. This innocent recreation will enable the aforesaid Richard to study geology at the State's expense.

That billiard match between Slosson and Bessunger was finally arranged yesterday, and will be played on or about the 10th of next month. It will be for $250 a side, and will consist of 2,000 points on a 5x10 carom table. Mr. Henry Manheimer is Bessunger's backer, and Mr. Henry Rhines the stakeholder.

At about 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a German, named Charles Grosecuff, 36 years of age, while boating on the Desplaines River, opposite the Town of Lyons, was upset from his skiff and drowned. The body was recovered shortly afterwards, and an inquest was held by Leland Moody, J. P., of Lyons. The deceased was a Chicago citizen, and lived at No. 582 Mitchell street, where he leaves a wife and two children.

At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning two negroes, named James Harris and Andrew Jackson, had a quarrel, when the former, who is one of Tony Delight's barbers, drew a razor from his pocket and slashed Jackson's back open from shoulder to waist, the wound being as deep as the bones would permit. Dr. Johnson attended to the man, and stated that the wound, if not carefully watched, may prove a dangerous one. An officer was at once dispatched to arrest Harris, who is said to have been instigated to commit the assault by Jackson's having last week refused to treat him when asked to do so.

The Clinton Street Temperance Society has arranged for a grand excursion to Elgin, Friday, Aug. 29. A grand temperance demonstration will take place, and addresses will be made by Chicago and Elgin speakers. The grounds used will be those of the Hon. David S. Hammond, who will deliver an interesting lecture upon the habits of the fish in his noted fish-ponds. There will be music, games, and dancing, and no intoxicating drinks will be allowed. Tickets may be had at Anderson's Hotel, and Mead Bros., on South Canal street. The train will leave from the corner of North Halsted street and the North Branch at 10 o'clock promptly.

A correspondent writes, with regard to the man who was found dead on Quincy street on Saturday evening, that on the afternoon of that day he saw the same man on Adams street, between State and Dearborn, leaning over the railing on the north side of the street. Noticing that the man was in distress, he drove on to Clark street, when he saw him fall over the railing to the ground, a distance of 8 or 10 feet. Our correspondent immediately drove to the City Hall, where, at the corner Adams and La-Salle streets, he stopped two policemen and told them of what he had seen, but they paid no attention, and went on, laughing and talking.

Peter Conorton, of the North Side, belongs to a desperate family. His brother escaped from Joliet a few days since, and Saturday Peter, thinking the family should not be without a representative in the Penitentiary, found a drunken man whom he persuaded to go into a back alley, where he robbed him of his watch and chain, breastpin, and money, when, thinking maybe he was not quite sure of two years, he made things certain by pulling off the man's boots and clothing and marching away with his plunder. Not being able to find bonds to the amount of $600, Peter museth on the uncertainty of things in general, and his own happiness in particular.

A slight scrimmage occurred at No. 376 Wabash avenue, yesterday afternoon. B. T. Wakeman, a lawyer, had a writ of restitution to serve on a Mrs. Coker, of No. 376 Wabash avenue, and while this lady very quietly left the premises, a family by the name of Payne, her subtenants, who lived in the basement, refused to go, and bounced Mr. Wakeman from the place, after giving him somewhat of a threshing. Mr. Payne, the head of the family, was subsequently arrested, and the son, who helped in the melee, is being looked after by a bailiff with a warrant. With the aid of a Constable, Mr. Wakeman finally succeeded in having the recalcitrant tenants ejected.

The Illinois Amateur Press Association will hold its first annual Convention to-morrow afternoon, in the parlors of the St. James Hotel, commencing at 2 o'clock exactly. The Chicago amateurs have appointed a Reception Committee, who may be found at Anderson's European Hotel, where they have made special terms for the accommodation of delegates. There will be a grand banquet at 7 o'clock in the evening at the hotel. A large number of delegates are expected, and a hearty welcome will be extended to them. From present indications a great success, is anticipated.

The time of the Board of Police, yesterday afternoon, was taken up with a batch of trials, only a few of which received immediate attention. The case of Daniel Hogan, charged with being guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, was continued until the 1st prox. Similar charges against John Beebe were similarly disposed of. The case of John Nolan, charged with making an arrest without cause, was taken under advisement. Owing to the absence of witnesses, the charges against Eugene Ingersoll, comprising conduct unbecoming a police officer and intoxication or insanity, were dismissed. William Croak, George W. Sanford, and Christian Karter were arraigned on the charge of maltreating a boy named Bodo Heller. The two former were allowed to depart, the testimony not implicating them in the least. The case of the third was continued.

The Union Law College of the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University shows commendable courage and reliance on the public judgment in reducing its tuition fees to $50 a year. This is one-half the charge at most of the Eastern schools, and only one-third of the rate at Harvard. Yet, certainly, no Eastern university includes a faculty of equal experience at the Bar, on the Bench, in State and National legislation, in business, and in making, administering, and teaching law, with that afforded by the faculty of our Law College. Two hundred law students will be required to reimburse the outlay of the two universities in founding the Law College under its present auspices. It will prepare the student impartially for practice in any State, and we see no reason why its quota of students should not exceed the number desired.

Barnum's circus having left town, and it being too warm for most people to take violent exercise unless well paid, athletic amusements are at a discount. But Frank Spitzer, awaking to the state of affairs, and realizing that something must be done, and that quickly, or the sluggish minds of his neighbors would vegetate, inaugurated a style of exhibition that, although very successful, we would not recommend others to take up. He knocked down his mother, 76 years old, and kicked out her only teeth, two in number. For this little case of emotional insanity and hereditary eccentricity, Banyon allowed him to place $75 to the city's credit.

One of the most hardened villains that it has been the lot of the writer to see for many a day is Hamilton Kabell, or Caple, who, though young in years, is a perfect Methuselah in iniquity. While the officer was explaining to Judge Banyon how the rascal pointed a loaded pistol (shown in court) at him, and pulled the trigger, Kabell was so immensely tickled at the thought of having so nearly killed the man (the cap failing to explode saved the officer's life) that he burst out laughing. The Judge playfully remarked that the mirthful smile of the young villain, in days to come, would take a permanent seat on the other side of his capacious mouth. He was sent up for trial.

Let all who think the love for the "old standard English works" or "classical English," to be dying out, ponder well on the case of the young man who, having but 30 cents in money, invested 5 in a loaf of bread and 25 in a copy of Shakspeare. This boy, sitting on a curbstone, with his feet in an ash-barrel, listening to the songs of the bootblack and fish-man, drinking in the deep truths the immortal William placed in the mouth of *Jack Bottom*, the Chairman of the first committee that awarded prizes for plans of a court-house, or, perchance, admiring the whole-souled disinterestedness and general benevolence of *Shylock*, the original bunko man, must have made a picture that a Sir Joshua Reynolds might feel proud to copy. The ruthless policeman, however, thinking the boy must be reading a treatise on municipal honesty, or some other equally pernicious subject, knocked the poetry out of the whole situation, and brought the youth to a sad realization of the hollowness of fame, and marched him to the station. On appearing against him on a charge of vagrancy yesterday morning, he was informed by Judge Banyon, who respects such pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, that the ingenuous youth could not be held, but must go.

Among the appropriations for new buildings by the Common Council this year, was one of $13,000 for a small-pox hospital, to be erected near the House of Correction. The Board of Public Works propose building a brick edifice, using the bricks made by the Bridewell prisoners, at a cost of $33,000 Where the additional $20,000 over the appropriation is to come from, does not readily appear. Moreover, Dr. Ben C. Miller, Sanitary Superintendent, is of the opinion that a frame building, which would cost not over $10,000, would be amply sufficient for all purposes for which it is intended, for the next ten years, and that by that time it is probable that a change will be desirable and necessary. A frame building can then be burned up completely and all trace of infection destroyed, while the brick structure will be unavailable for any useful purpose, and will have cost a large amount for its construction. The Doctor says: Let us have a new frame building every *five* years, if necessary, rather than that we should erect a permanent pest-house for the dissemination of disease in our midst. No one can feel sure that, in ten years, the vicinity of the Bridewell will not be thickly populated, in which case a permanent small-pox hospital there would be exceedingly dangerous.

The editor of the Acton (Ill.) *Telegraph*, in his paper, recently made the following sensible observations about Chicago: "The continuing growth of Chicago shows clearly that the city is to become one of the most renowned in the world. It is already so as regards our own continent. Its growth is among the strangest phenomena of the age. What the result will be of having, so far from the seaboard as well as from the central interior, a city of metropolitan proportions and commerce, cannot as yet be foreseen. Its influence upon the produce trade, however, is unmistakable, and at the present time it seems to be out of the power of any of the seaboard marts to counteract the Chicago breadstuffs movements. That the city is, in a large degree, the fruitful parent of the amazing railway development at the West, is beyond all question. It is also fast becoming a centre of wealth, refinement, education, intelligence, and capital, and from these influences the whole West has been largely directed. There are doubtless similar centralizations at St. Louis and Cincinnati, but in a much less degree, and not exhibiting the same collective force and energy, though they may do so hereafter from emulation."

On Sunday last, about 5 p. m., an elegant buggy, drawn by a very fine horse, and occupied by two well-dressed ladies, was passing at a good rate of speed along West Randolph street. Coming to the corner of Halsted street, the fair driver attempted to turn on that street. In doing so, the effect of the rails composing the inner curve upon the buggy was remarkable. The entire rim of the off fore-wheel was wrenched from the spokes; the horse became frightened and ran away. One of the ladies threw herself out at the back of the buggy, and escaped almost uninjured, but the driver still held the ribbons, until, just at the corner of West Lake street, she was thrown out, and with such force as to turn five or six somersaults before coming to a condition of rest. Quite a crowd had collected, and it was anticipated that she would be quite seriously, if not fatally injured; but on examination it was found that she had only sustained a few unimportant bruises. These were attended to by Dr. Shariff, and the two ladies, having paid their bill, went away on the next Milwaukee avenue car, but not desiring publicity, did not give their names. The horse was thrown down near the corner of Kinzie street, and was badly injured. The buggy was smashed up so as to be literally worthless except for kindling-wood.

A MODEL UTAH JOURNAL.

One of the smallest, if not the very smallest, newspaper published anywhere in the world is the *Cactus*, of St. George, Utah. The copy which has been sent to this office is No. 11, Vol. 2, and is dated Nov. 28, 1868. It is a sheet of four pages, each five inches by eight, and apparently was printed on a Novelty hand-press of the most primitive style. Its first page is devoted to selected matter, poetry, Josh Billings, and exchange clippings. The editorial page commences with the terms of subscription and advertising, and contains a model apology, which we quote in full:

If our issue this week is not so interesting as usual, we hope our readers will overlook it, from the fact that our senior editor has gone (on a borrowed horse) with Col. Pearce's command in search of items among the Navajoes. We hope, for our partner's sake, that the command have taken plenty of provisions along, for, though of small calibre (his feet excepted), he is some at causing a famine. We wish him a safe return, and hope his hairless scalp (for, as Mr. Hunkey-Dunkey says, "There is no hair between this head and Heaven") will continue to adorn our sanctum.

Mr. Hunkey-Dunkey seems to be a privileged character about the office, for on the fourth page is the following advertisement:

TO RENT—On Washington avenue, our *senior* editor's boots, containing two large-sized apartments, well-ventilated, capable of containing any two families, warranted not to upset in an earthquake. Early applications solicited. P. S.—No Navajoes need apply, to Hunkey-Dunkey, Agent.

It quite reminds one of the illustrious experiences of the lamented "Phœnix," who, being left as temporary editor of a California newspaper, completely changed its politics in one week, to the disgust of the subscribers and the horror of the proprietor on his return.

The greater portion of the *Cactus* is taken up by special correspondence, which, if not very entertaining, is certainly different from that of any newspaper on our exchange list. On the whole, this little sheet is quite a curiosity in its way, and will be exhibited at the Exposition as the smallest regular newspaper extant—unless some one can show a smaller.

The Walter A. Wood-Mowers and Reapers Victorious at the Vienna Exposition.

The many thousand farmers who are using the above celebrated machines will learn with pleasure by the following telegram to E. H. Valentine, Manager of the Western office of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, 206 Lake street, Chicago, that the Wood machines have been awarded the first prize,—the Grand Diploma of Honor,—at the great field trial, participated in by the manufacturers of all nations, at the Vienna Exhibition:

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1873.

E. H. Valentine, No. 206 Lake street, Chicago:

Official cable dispatch gives Wood first and only prize over all nations on reapers and mowers. It is the only Grand Diploma of Honor, the highest prize offered. Other machines received medals of merit and progress which are inferior to our award.

J. RUSSELL PARSONS, Vice-President.

—Life in the tropics has its drawbacks, and no where more than Hindostan. The victims of snake-bites and tigers are annually numbered by thousands; the cholera on its periodical visitations sweeps off tens of thousands more; and to all these fearful evils is now added a flood in the province of Agra, which has destroyed 3,500 dwellings. The loss of life does not appear to have been very large, but the natives are usually very poor, and the destruction of their houses and crops must be a blow from which they can not easily rally.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Beeves—Fresh receipts, 6,100, making 9,300 for the week, against 10,770 last week. Quality generally common. Good cattle a shade higher, and the tone of the market more confident, but sales slow. Native steers, including stockers, ranged at 8@12½c; Texans ranged at 6½@10½c. Sales include 32 cars Illinois steers, 6 to 7½ cwt, at 10½@11½c; 16 cars, 6¾ cwt, at 10½@11½c; 4 cars, 7¼ cwt, at 11@12c; 6 cars, 8¾ cwt, at 13c; 19 cars, 8 cwt, at 11@12½c; 15 cars, 6¼@7½ cwt, at 10½@12c; 8 cars, 6 cwt, at 10½@10½c; 6 cars, 7¾ cwt, at 11½@12½c; 6 cars Kentucky steers, 8 cwt, at 11½@12½c; 9 cars, 7½ cwt, at 11@12½c; 4 cars, 7½ cwt, at 10@11½c; 19 cars Texans, 5½ cwt, at 7½@8c; 5 cars 4½ cwt, 6½c; 7 cars do, 5½ cwt, 7½@8½c; 10 cars, 5½ cwt, 8c, and 3 cars choice, 6¾ cwt, 10½c, with $20 off the lot.

Sheep and Lambs—Fresh arrivals, 9,200, making 28,530 for the week, against 31,000 last week. Sheep in fair demand at 4@6c. Lambs dull and weak, with slow sale at 6@8c for common to choice. Sales include 3 cars Ohio sheep, av 99 lbs, at 6c; 1 car, av 83 lbs, at 5½c; 2 cars, av 89 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car, av 84 lbs, 5½c; 1 car, av 84 lbs, 4½c; 1 car, av 88 lbs, 4¾c; 1 car, av 70 lbs, at 4c; 3 cars Canada lambs, av 64 lbs, at 6½@6½c; 1 car, av 66 lbs, at 6½@6⅞c; 2 cars State, av 62 lbs, at 7½c; 1 car, av 66 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car, av 64 lbs, at 7½c; 1 car, av 62 lbs, at 8c; 1 car, av 56 lbs, at 7c; and a small lot at 6c.

Swine—Receipts, 12,390 hogs, making 30,440 for the past week, against 24,400 last week. None on sale alive. Dressed easier, and closed at 6½@7½c for extreme weights.

Philadelphia Live-Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Beef Cattle—Dull and unchanged; sales, 3,100 head; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7.00@7.25; fair to good do, $6.00@6.50.

Sheep—Fair demand; sales, 8,000 head at $4.00@6.00, according to quality.

Hogs—Firmer; sales, 5,000 head, at $7.75 net.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Business active with commission houses and large package jobbers. Market for cotton goods firm and steady at unchanged quotations. Bleached shirtings very active and in short supply. Brown drills and negro plaids in good demand. Prime prints brisk. Worsted dress goods and shawls active. Fancy cassimeres and black beavers more active. Wool flannels sell readily. Foreign dress fabrics and camel's-hair cloths in demand.

The Petroleum Trade.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 25.—Refined petroleum market nothing doing; quoted at 16c. Crude market dull, nothing doing; quoted at $1.30@1.32, with few sales at $1.32½, including brokerage.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 25.—Petroleum market quiet and firm at $1.35@1.40, Titusville or Oil City deliveries.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling uplands, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate demand; receipts, 18,000 brls. Superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.60; common to good extra, $6.20@6.50; good to choice, $6.55@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.40; Ohio extra, $6.30@8.50; St. Louis, $6.70@10.75. Rye flour steady at $4.65@5.70. Corn meal—Western, $3.15@3.40. Wheat quiet and firmer; receipts, 84,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago, $1.46; No. 2 Chicago, $1.50@1.51; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55½; new winter red Western, $1.64; white Western, $1.70. Rye quiet; Western and State, 92@94c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet, with moderate demand; receipts, 215,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 56@58c; sail do, 58½@60c; high mixed and yellow, 61@62c; white Western, 66@72c; kiln-dried, 56@58c; heated, 54@56c. Oats firmer with moderate demand; receipts, 15,000 bu; mixed Western, 41½@42c; white, 47@51c; black, 41@41½c.

EGGS—Western, 22@23c.

HAY—Quiet and weak.

HOPS—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 20½@22½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@8¾c. Molasses in moderate request. Rice firm; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 6¾c; refined, 16½@17c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, at 43½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; prime mess, $17.00@17.12½; new mess, $18.00@18.50. Beef quiet and steady; mess, $9.00@10.50; extra, $11.25@12.50. Cut meats quiet; long clear, 8¾@9c; short clear, 9½c. Lard easier; old Western steam, 8 9-16c; new, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Dull; fair to prime Western, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Weak; fair to prime state factory, 12@12½c.

WHISKY—Firmer, at $1.01@1.02.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; spring family, $7.00@8.25; winter, $7.00@8.50. Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.55@1.65; amber, $1.70. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 62c; mixed Western, 59½@61c. Oats steady; white, 46@47c; mixed, 39@43c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.02.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; choice white, $1.90; fair to prime, $1.65@1.75. Corn—mixed Western steady at 58½@59c. Oats firm; Western mixed, 44@45c; white, 46c. Rye dull at 85@95c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $18.00. Bulk shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 10c. Bacon shoulders, 9½c; clear rib, 11@11½c. Sugar-cured hams, 15@16½c. Lard at 8¼@8½c.

BUTTER—Western steady; good to fancy, 20@25c.

WHISKY—Scarce and firm at 99½c@$1.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 3 red, $1.30; No. 2 do, $1.45. Corn active and higher; No. 2 39½c on track; 40@41c in elevator; 40½@41½c August; 41½c September; 42½c October. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 29½@30c cash or August; 28½c September. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 3 spring, 90@95c; No. 2, $1.10@1.15. Rye dull and lower at 62@63c.

WHISKY—Higher at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75@17.00. Bacon only a jobbing and order trade. Lard better; summer, 7½c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.35@4.62½.

CATTLE—Supply chiefly through Texans and Indian, which range at 1¾@2½c; wintered do, 3@4½c; fair to prime native steers, 4¾@5½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.55@1.56½; amber Michigan, $1.45@1.45½; No. 1 red, $1.47; No. 2 do, $1.43½@1.44½. Corn firm; high mixed, 45¾@45½c, spot; 45½c, seller August; 45¾c September; 48½c November; low mixed, 44¾@45c; white, 50½@51½c; no grade, 43½@43¾c. Oats quiet, but a shade better; No. 1, 34@34½c; No. 2, 31½c; Michigan, 33c.

FREIGHTS—Strong; to Buffalo, 4@4½c; Oswego, 9@10c; Kingston, 9¾@9½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 73,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1200 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in demand; old stock dull; XXX, $6.50@8.25; family, $8.00@10.50. Corn quiet; white mixed, 66c; white, 68c; yellow, 70c. Oats in good supply and demand at 46c.

BRAN—Quiet and firm at 90c.

HAY—Prime dull, at $24.00; choice scarce and in good demand at $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; old mess, $16.75; new, $18.00. Dry salt shoulders scarce at $9.25. Bacon in good supply, with no demand; prices easier, at 9½@11½@11¾c. Hams in better demand at 14½@15c. Lard—Choice scarce; prime dull; tierce, 8¾@9c; keg, 10½@11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses, no movement.

WHISKY—Scarce and in good demand; Evansville, 97c; Louisiana, $1.00; Cincinnati, $1.03½.

COTTON—Supply limited and demand fair; sales, 450 bales; ordinary, 12c; good ordinary, 14½@14¾c; low middling, 17½@17¾c; middling, 18¾c; middling Orleans, 18¾c; receipts, 370 bales; exports coastwise, 159 bales; stock, 12,582 bales.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; sales, No. 1 red, $1.46; No. 2 do, $1.43. Corn and oats steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat inactive; market bare. Corn dull, no buyers; held at 49c or thereabouts. Oats dull and nominal at 36½c. Rye—14,000 bu No. 1 at 80c.

FREIGHTS—Same.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.60@6.75. Wheat steady at $1.30. Corn firm at 48c. Oats quiet at 33@41c. Rye firm at 70c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.50 bid, $16.75@17.00 asked. Lard quiet; steam, 8@8½c; kettle, 8½@8¾c, outside quotations for jobbing lots. Bulkmeats steady; shoulders, 8¾@8½c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9½c; clear rib and clear, 10¾@10½c; generally held at 10¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 96c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, a shade lower; spring extras, $5.75@6.75. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.25; No. $1.21½ cash or August; $1.14¼ September. Oats steady. Rye, full prices asked, but no demand; No. 1, 66c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.00.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 138,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 113,000 bu.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Aug. 25.

Stmr Amazon, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Frank D. Barker, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Julia B. Merrill, Manistee, lumber.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, lumber.
Steam barge Clematis, Peshtigo, towing.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Schuylkill, Erie, coal.
Schr Addie, Caldwell's Pier, bark.
Schr Honest John, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Gem, Mack's Pier, wood.
Schr Regulator, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Ludington, lumber.
Prop H. E. Paine, Muskegon, towing
Barge C. F. Allen, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of Madison, Little Sturgis, lumber.
Schr Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr G. Barber, White Lake, lumber.
Stmr East Saginaw, Manitou Island, wood.
Schr Mary Nau, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Laura McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, lumber.
Schr Louis Ludington, Egg Harbor, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Dunham, Riche's Pier, wood.
Schr C. Harrison, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Hattie Wells, Cleveland, iron.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr John A. Dix, Ludington, towing.
Barge Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Stampede, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Maine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Potomac, Manitou Island, wood.

CLEARED............Aug. 25.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 700 bu corn, 2 brls pork.
Bark Naiad, Buffalo, 19,780 bu wheat.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 10 brls pork.
Schr Annie O. Hanson, Cleveland, 12,511 bu wheat.
Schr American, Oswego, 16,999 bu corn.
Schr G. G. Cooper, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr U. S. Grant, Escanaba, 500 bu oats.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.....Aug. 25.

Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 200 pkgs groceries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Amazon, Buffalo, 55,500 bu wheat.
Stmr Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 29,217 bu corn, 800 brls flour, 800 bgs timothy seed, 70 tcs lard, 1,760 bgs flax seed, 30 bxs cheese, 10 tubs butter, 31 bdls sheep pelts.
Schr Hakley, Buffalo, 14,057 bu oats.
Stmr City of Toledo, Ogdensburg, 11,061 bu corn, 43 bgs seed, 10 brls pork, 10 brls whisky, 10 tcs lard, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

Were more active and advanced ½c, quotable at 7c for corn and 7½c for wheat, to Buffalo. The charters were. To Buffalo—Schrs City of Painesville and Unadilla, wheat, at 7½c; schrs Hubbard and Evaline (previously chartered to arrive) wheat on private terms; schrs G. C. Cooper, C. H. Hackley, Hungarian and F. B. Gardner, corn at 7c; props Colorado and Empire State, corn, on private terms. To Kingston—Schr G. L. Wren, wheat, on private terms. Total, 11; capacity equal to 145,000 bu wheat and 100,000 bu corn. Later in the day the schr Nassau was chartered for wheat to Kingston, on private terms, and the schr Kate Darley, for wheat, to Buffalo, at 7½c. Total capacity equal to 47,000 bu. Also a vessel, not named, for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—PASSED UP—Props Mohawk, Brooklyn, New York, Champlain, Huron City, Nahant, Scotia, Ontonagon and barge, Inter-Ocean and barges; barks Wm. Jones, L. C. Woodruff, Constitution, Burnside, Nicholas; schrs Middlesex, American Union, Walker, Gross, Mary Perew, Monitor, Orient, F. J. King, Carrington, Ellsworth, Sasco, Eureka.

PASSED DOWN.—Props Arctic, Empire State, Nashua, Araxes; bark Racine; schrs Nicholson, Sky Lark, James King, Sanderson, Mediator, Mary Higgie, C. A. King, Lake Forest, C. H. Johnson, Algerine, Frank Perew, Sam Mather.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—Evening—PASSED UP—Props Fletcher and barge; bark Pensaukee; schrs Atlantic, Red Wing, Miami, J. Palms, Morning Star, L. Hanna.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Badger State; bark Montmorency; schrs C. Robb, Mechanic, Wend the Wave, City of Chicago, Luck.

WIND—Gale of wind from the northeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 25.—The steamer Lancaster arrived last evening, towing the canal-boats Genevieve and Parson Brownlow, from Chillicothe, and Norway, from Lacon, Ill., with corn for Chicago. The canal-boat M. L. Adams was towed up from Peru this evening, with corn for Chicago. The steamer Lancaster departed this afternoon, towing the canal-boat Metropolis, with lumber for Henry, and the canal-boat Monte Christo, with lumber for Peru, dropped down. The canal-boats Genevieve and Parson Brownlow, from Chillicothe, the Norway, from Lacon, and the American Star, from LaSalle, all with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal, and the Monte Christo, light, for Peru, passed out of the canal. Eight feet and five inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15. Three feet and six inches reported on Kickapoo Bar.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—ARRIVED—Prop Wasp, Summit, 25 yds stone; Galena, Willow Springs, 50 tons ice; H. S. Carpenter, Sag, 86 yds stone; Hercules, Henry, 5,600 bu corn; Atlantic, Morris, 5,600 bu corn, 14,300 lbs seed; Contest, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 23,446 lbs timothy seed, 5,387 lbs flax seed; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Wave, Morris, 5,600 bu corn; Depue, LaSalle, 1,770 lbs zinc, 3 brls oil; Board of Trade, 41 brls lime, Marseilles; 25 brls Morris; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 91,246 ft lumber.

Miscellaneous Notes.

East wind yesterday evening.

The schooner Westchester has a new bowsprit.

The schooner Johnson leaks badly and has to go on the dry-dock.

The three-master, *Flying Mist*, broke her mizzen-mast and has to get a new one.

From Friday morning until Saturday evening 286 loaded vessels entered this port.

Two new vessels which have just passed down with the fleet laden with grain, are on their maiden voyage. Their names are respectively the Loveland, hailing from Milwaukee, and the B. F. Bruce, built at Saginaw, both staunch-built and well-modeled.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The schr C. Harrison, which left here day before yesterday with lumber for Evanston, pounded on the ground near that village, and sprang a leak. She was towed into this harbor again yesterday, in a water-logged condition, to be put on the dry-dock. Her deck-load was gone, whether thrown overboard or unloaded at Evanston could not be learned.

A part of four cribs belonging to a pine-timber raft, and stamped E. H., are lying at the St. Clair Flats in the custody of Capt. Mott, the Superintendent of Improvements at that place. They are supposed to be the property of the late Mr. Hensler, who deceased by suicide at Tonawanda a few days since. Further information may be obtained by addressing Capt. Mott at the Flats.—*Detroit Post.*

The stmr St. Paul, which left Thursday evening for Lake Superior, had on board a steam-pump for the barge O. Cromwell, which is reported in trouble at some point on the above lake, the nature of which was not definitely learned though said to be leaking badly.

The brig Starlight was brought to this port yesterday morning by the tug Merick in a disabled condition, some of her yards being carried away by a collision with the schr Cortez. The latter vessel was at the time bound up in a tow and the latter bound down. The meeting took place opposite Mammy Judy light, and by it the Cortez sustained damage to her main rigging, plank-shear, and rail, also her main gaff, which was broken. Both vessels are at this port for repairs.—*Detroit Post.*

Lester & Co., of Marine City, have just launched from their yard a fine schooner barge, Nettie Gardner, of 40,000 bushels capacity. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 190 feet; beam, 31 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet; class, A 1. She has been christened the Nettie Gardner. The best material was used in her construction, and she has besides an excellent model and well drawn lines. She will have a first-class fit-out. The owners intend having her ready for sea with the least possible delay.

A fleet of about fifty vessels, which have been from ten to twelve days on the passage from Lake Michigan ports, arrived in the St. Clair River on Thursday night, nearly all passing here during yesterday. Some of them had large cargoes; the Loveland, a new vessel, having on board 46,595 bu of corn, B. F. Bruce 48,000 bu do, G. Pfister 46,194, F. L. Danforth 48,000, Sunrise 49,954, T. H. Foster, 45,515, and the Annie Vought, 48,000, making a total on board the seven vessels of 332,258 bu. To these may be added that of the schr George Murray, 22,000 bu corn also, making a grand total of 348,258 bu. The schr L. A. Burton had the only cargo of wheat among the entire fleet.—*Detroit Post.*

The following is the log of the prop J. L. Hurd, which arrived in this city yesterday from Lake Superior: Left Chicago Tuesday, Aug. 12, at 8 o'clock p. m.; locked through the canal the 16th, a. m.; went through to Eagle River, stopping at intermediate points; returned to Marquette; took part of load, and started for Chicago at 12 o'clock p. m. Aug. 21; left the following vessels loading and waiting to load: schrs Sandusky, George H. Ely, Mary Elizabeth, City of Milwaukee, R. Goffe, Maunee Valley, Star and Superior, steam barges H. B. Tuttle and consort and Superior and consort, and many others that had not reported at Custom-House on our departure. Locked through the canal Aug. 22 at 6 p. m. She made the run of 170 miles from Marquette to Sault in 16 hours. Met the following vessels in the river: Schrs E. R. Williams and Cambridge; tug E. B. Ward and new barge; props Norman and Equinox; schrs M. Walker, Christine Nilsson, Exile, Thomas Gown, Allan Richards. The schr S. P. Ely was on the rocks at the Neftah Rapids, and had received no assistance up to the time we passed her. Arrived at Chicago at 12:30 noon Aug. 25. The Hurd will leave again for Lake Superior this evening at 7 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Calamities

Will come upon us in spite of all precaution, but it is gratifying to learn that HELMBOLD'S CELEBRATED BUCHU can still be obtained at all the drug stores, and that it can be relied on to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Look out for counterfeits! The genuine bears the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

GIFT CONCERT.

FIRST GRAND GIFT CONCERT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA.

Authorized by act of the State Legislature to provide funds for the establishment of a

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

Concert at the Opera House, Virginia City, Nev., on

Thursday, Sept. 4, 1873.

Distribution of $285,000 Gold Coin Gifts. Grand Gifts, $50,000, $25,000, $15,000, $10,000, two of $5,000, five of $2,000, ten of $1,000, fifty of $500—in all, 10,071. Gold Coin Gifts, $285,000. One chance in (less than) ten for

A FORTUNE FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Gifts will be paid immediately after the Concert on presentation to the Treasurer, WELLS, FARGO & CO., Bankers, Virginia City, Nevada.

Proceeds of sale of Tickets at the Eastern Agencies will remain on deposit with Wells, Fargo & Co., Bankers, 84 Broadway, N. Y., until after payment and distribution of gifts.

References—The Governor and other Officials, Bankers and Merchants of the State, and Hon. J. P. Jones, United States Senator.

Gift numbers will be published in the New York Herald immediately after the Concert, and lists will be sent by mail to ticket-holders.

Tickets, $5; Half Tickets, $2.50; 11 for $50, 22 for $100, 55 for $250, 112 for $500. Remit cash check on New York, or P. O. Money Order.

G. ALEXANDER & CO., Eastern Agents, Post-Office Box 1386, New York.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

For Montreal.

THE MAGNIFICENT LOW PRESSURE STEAMER

LAKE ERIE,

J. PERRITTE, Master.

Will leave her dock, foot of Jackson-st, corner of Market, on THURSDAY, AUG. 28, at 7 p. m., on a grand Excursion to the Thousand Islands of the River St. Lawrence, &c., landing passengers at Mill Roche for the celebrated Massena Springs, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Fare to Thousand Islands and return, $30; to Montreal and return, $36. For passage apply to THOMAS McCAW, Pass. Agent, 204 South Market-st.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.

Passengers desiring to go East by the Lakes will bear in mind that the Steamer S. D. CALDWELL will leave Spencer's Dock, north end of Wells-st. Bridge, TUESDAY, August 26, at 7 p. m. Fare to Mackinac and Northport, round trip, $10; Buffalo, $12; New York, $20; Boston, $20; Boston and return, $38. Staterooms and tickets can be secured at the Company's Office, No. 2 North Wells-st.

LEWIS SPIEGEL, Passenger Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

WILMETTE.

We are offering at this point, on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vicinity of Chicago. Prices low and terms easy.

C. D. PAUL & CO.,

No. 68 Washington-st.

IRON-WORKS.

L. WORTHINGTON, Pres't. WM. H. SAYRE, Sec'y. ARTHUR G. MOORE, Sup't.

THE CINCINNATI RAILWAY IRON WORKS,

Office, No. 493 East Front-st., CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE RAILWAY IRON,

Solid I Beams,

Channel Plate, T, Angle, and heavy Iron generally for Bridges and Fire-Proof Buildings.

Address ARTHUR G. MOORE, Superintendent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Hagedon & Sandhagen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts may be settled with Mr. Wm. H. Hagedon, who will continue the business. WM. H. HAGEDON, CHAS. SANDHAGEN. Chicago, Aug. 25, 1873.

My withdrawal from the above named firm is occasioned solely by feeble health, and I cordially recommend Mr. Hagedon to the former patrons of our firm, with thanks for past favors. CHAS. SANDHAGEN.

LITHOGRAPHING.

UNION LITH. CO.,

1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 MICHIGAN-AV.

Engraving and Lithographing in every variety, with skill and promptness. LOUIS NELKE, Superintendent.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

This week opens with almost as much demand from the country for currency as last. Many of the banks not only sold exchange at a heavy discount to-day, but also ordered large remittances of currency from New York, to forward into the country. The preparation in this way to move crops has been unusually large, and it is no more than reasonable to expect that the influx of grain will, during the next few weeks, be correspondingly large.

Money continues easy yet, and though the bank-rate is maintained nominally at 10 per cent, loans are to be had for 60 days at 8 per cent.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at $1 per $1,000 discount, and in some exceptional cases at lower rates.

On Saturday the telegraph mentioned that large quantities of silver ores from Utah were continually passing eastward over the road. Much of this comes to Chicago, and, in this connection, we would mention that the Swansea Silver Smelting and Refining Company, during last week, turned out forty-eight silver bricks, worth $30,000, and extracted from the same ores, $19,500 worth of lead, this being about an average week's business.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

On the presumption that there really exists a powerful clique in New York whose purpose is to put up the price of gold, the New York *Times* has sent a reporter around among the presumed members of the clique to question them as to their intentions. We can think of nothing more silly and preposterous than the course of the *Times*. If Messrs. Jay Gould, Rufus Hatch, Henry Clews, and others, whom the *Times'* reporter interviewed, knew positively of any definite scheme to put up the price of gold, they would be interested in it one way or another, and it is foolish to think that they would tell anything about it. If they do not know anything of such a scheme they would not admit their ignorance, for fear it should turn out that there was such a clique, and their denial of any knowledge of it would be set down as a deliberate misrepresentation. Men in their position always get credit for knowing more of such combinations and schemes than they do. It is a safe rule that there is always less plan, less concert of action, and less money involved in such operations than the general public believe. But whatever these gentlemen might say in regard to the apochryphal gold clique, the public would not believe it. In the whole two columns of ambiguous answers from those gentlemen to the *Times* reporter's inquiries we find but one that was clear, conclusive, and well calculated to enlighten the mind of the reporter as to the future course of gold: Mr. Greenough, of Henry Clews & Co., being questioned upon the subject, said that if gold goes up it is probable that the price will advance, but that if it goes down it will decline.

The probabilities in regard to

THE PRICE OF GOLD THIS FALL

can, however, be much better forecast from the condition of our foreign trade than from any of the Delphic utterances of the persons reviewed by the New York *Times*. Our exports of products are still extraordinarily heavy, and, though there has been some increase of imports of foreign goods in the last two weeks, the balance of trade in the exchange of domestic products for foreign goods is in our favor. Sterling exchange is about 1½ per cent below par. There is no more certain indication possible that we are accumulating money in the United States. Our fixed volume of about $700,000,000 of paper is at all times the representative of the amount of circulating capital in the country. But as the amount of this capital must vary from time to time, the $700,000,000 representing an aggregate of capital that is sometimes greater and sometimes less, there is no way for this increase or decrease of circulating capital to be shown but by a rise or fall in the aggregate value of the paper currency. As long as the balance of foreign trade is in our favor we shall accumulate money, and as long as we continue to accumulate money the tendency of the price of gold will be to decline. If there is any gold clique such as talked of, they cannot lock up any money but their own. If the New York banks lend money to the bull clique the banks themselves become part of the clique, but the rule holds good that they can lock up none but their own. To what extent this may be done—always providing there is any clique having such a purpose—can only be known by experience, but the probabilities are that there will be no important advance, even a temporary one, and, on the other hand, the chances are in favor of an important decline before the close of the year.

In connection with the price of gold, it appears on good authority that Secretary Richardson has definitely expressed himself as believing that a rise in the price of gold would be a good thing for the country. "W. P. C.," the well-known Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, states that Secretary Richardson told him it would be a good thing, because, "while it would increase the price of imported goods, it would give the farmer more currency for his grain." His views are identical with the old Fisk & Gould idea, and Secretary Richardson boldly claims that Jay Gould is a public benefactor, as far as he may be concerned in putting up the price of gold.

There can be but one verdict of thinking people on the expression of such views as this by the Secretary, viz: that the man who believes it would be better to depreciate the value of the promissory notes of the Government of which he is Finance Minister, is unfit for the position. It is an evidence of demoralization in the ideas of public men, arising from the ascendancy and audacity of such men as Jay Gould. But this is not the only thing to be deplored in connection with some current ideas on finances, and particularly on the gold question. Some are deliberately inculcating what a little reasoning must convince them is error. Thus the New York *Financial Chronicle*, discussing Secretary Richardson's opinion that a rise in the price of gold would be a good thing for the country, endeavors to explain how it would be so, by assuming that, according to that insane crotchet of Mr. Amasa Walker and Professor Perry, "the market price of gold is below its real price." There is one conclusive answer to this absurdity, viz: that gold is the universal currency, and that, whenever its value is depressed in one country below what it is in another sufficiently to pay the cost of transportation and leave the smallest margin of a profit, the gold will flow out as freely as water until the equilibrium of values is established. If the market price of gold in New York were even 1½ per cent below its real value in England, it would be shipped out at once, because there could be no commercial or financial venture so certain of a profit. Among all articles and commodities gold is the only one of which the value remains comparatively unchanged in all countries. This is why it is universally accepted as a measure of other values which do change. Those who endeavor to inculcate the pernicious error that the value of gold changes by the bulling and bearing of Wall street gamblers do great harm,—because they are endeavoring to destroy the basis of all sound reasoning in regard to finances.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅝	117
5-20s of '64	117	117¼
5-20s of '65	118⅜	118¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116⅞	117⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118⅜	119
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅞	118
10-40s	115⅝	116
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅝	114⅞
Gold (full weight)	115⅜	116
Gold Coupons	115⅜	116
Gold Exchange	....	116
Sterling Exchange		108⅞@109⅛
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100
Chicago City 7s	....	100
Cook County 7s	....	100
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Money easy during the morning at 4@5 per cent, but closed at 6c. It was fully given out that the rate would be put up to 7 gold to-morrow.

Sterling dull and steady at 107⅛@107⅜ for sixty days, and 8¾@8⅞ for sight.

Customs receipts to-day, $578,000.

Gold less active and lower. Prices ranged from 116⅛ to 115¾, closing at the latter figures. Loans were from 1 to 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings $46,000,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,160,000.

Governments dull and firm.

State bonds quiet; Tennessees remain firm.

The indications are that the public debt statement will show a decrease of about $4,000,000 for the month of August.

Stocks opened tame, but became more active at the first board, and prices advanced from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. Pacific Mail and Western Union led the market on the upward turn, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Rock Island being next in point of activity. In the late dealings a weaker feeling manifested itself. Union Pacific fell off from 27 to 26⅛; Pacific Mail fluctuated between 43@44⅜, closing at the latter price. Western Union advanced from 89¼ to 90¼, and fell off to 89⅞ at the close. Lake Shore sold at 92¼, 93, and 92¾; New York Central at 104⅛, 104⅜, 104⅞; Rock Island at 108⅝; 109, 108⅞; Erie, 58¾, 60¾; Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, 30¾, 31¼; St. Paul common, 51¼, 50¾, and Atlantic & Pacific preferred at 27¼ and 27.

In connection with the rise in Pacific Mail to-day there was a revival of the story about the Company selling some of its old steamers.

Sterling, 107½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	117½	New 5s	115⅝
Coupons, '65	118⅛	10-40s	113⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	117½	Currency 6s	114⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	42½
Tennessees, old	82¼	North Carolinas, old	27½
Tennessees, new	82¼	North Carolinas, new	15½
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	95	St Paul pfd	70
Western Union	89⅞	Wabash	69
Quicksilver	35¼	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	92½	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	20
American Express	62½	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	67	Chicago & A., ex div	103
Pacific Mail	44⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	107
New York Central	104⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	30¼
Erie	59⅞	C., C. & C.	84¾
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	120
Harlem	130⅛	Lake Shore	92¾
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	31
Michigan Central	92½	Illinois Central	105¾
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific stocks	26⅛
Northwestern	64	Union Pacific bonds	81⅞
Northwestern pfd	81⅛	Central Pacific bonds	99⅞
Rock Island	108⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	100⅛
N. J. Central	102⅛	B. H., & Erie	2⅞
St. Paul	50⅝		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Aug. 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 19 in Sub-Block 3, in Nursery Subdivision of Block 13, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $900.

Cayuga st, w of and near Halsted st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 31; consideration, $1,375.

West Taylor st, 116 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x150 ft, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $900.

Emerald av, 67 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 25x124½ ft, dated July 30; consideration, $750.

Kroger st, s e of Racine av, n e f, 23 7-10x100 ft, dated July 25; consideration, $1,350.

Hickory st, 100 ft s w of Logan st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $640.

Beers st, 401 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 26x125¾ ft, dated Feb. 8; consideration $600.

West Adams st, 165 ft w of Oakley st, n f, 66x18 3-100 ft, dated July 18; consideration, $2,000.

Wabash av, 96 ft north of Jackson st, w f, 60x171 ft, dated July 18; consideration, $63,600. Potter Palmer to Harry Fox.

Lot 9, in McCord & Henshaw's Lots 20, 21, etc., in Ellis' East Addition, dated Oct. 11, 1872; consideration, $6,500.

Wabash av, 58¾ ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 19 23-100x91¾ ft, with brick building, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $7,000.

Hubbard st, between Halsted and Union sts, s f, 24x70 ft, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $2,400.

Calumet av, near Twenty-eighth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $4,200.

Loomis st, s e cor of Macalester place, w f, Lots 5 to 8, dated July 25; consideration, $6,000.

Ogden av, bet Polk and Taylor sts, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 28; consideration, $1,500.

N ¾ of Sub-Lot 7, of Lot 4, in Block 18, of s ½ Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated June 27; consideration, $500.

Lot 41, in Sub-Block 2, of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, in Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $1,025.

Lot 2, in Block 3, of McReynolds' Addition, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $850.

Sub-Lot 14, of Lots 155 and 156, in Butterfield's Addition, with buildings, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $3,600.

Lot 25, of Sub-Lot 2, of w ½ of Block 8, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $700.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 25, Ravenswood, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $1,700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Grove parkway, 298 3-10 ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 100x332¼ ft, dated June 18; consideration, $15,000.

N 25 ft of Lot 18, in Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated July 29; consideration, $2,700.

South Park boulevard, n w cor of Forty-second st, Lots 21 to 24, dated July 9; consideration, $20,000.

Lots 15 to 24, in Block 1, of Wright & Wendett's n w ¼ s e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated July 28; consideration, $5,000.

E ½ of Lot 3, in Block 2 of Nichols' Subdivision of Lots 17 to 19, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $2,000.

S 25 ft of Lot 9, in Block 5, of Pryor & Hopkins' w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 107 to 110, of Lots 1 to 20, Town of Brighton, dated July 1; consideration, $2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	3,920	1,995	4,470	2,022
Wheat, bu	197,587	189,615	171,416	245,658
Corn, bu	325,420	397,675	49,458	286,242
Oats, bu	66,907	66,780	42,427	22,280
Rye, bu	11,999	2,569	4,099	2,350
Barley, bu	11,377	9,960	2,788	3,200
Grass seed, lbs	246,330	102,770	163,994	125,794
Flax seed, lbs	373,260	126,150	11,526	80,800
Broom-corn, lbs	17,500	12,880	1,737	1,500
Cured meats, lbs	64,500	22,360	762,915	160,156
Beef, brls	....	....	3	130
Pork, brls	....	865	23	....
Lard, lbs	700	4,560	369,060	180,500
Tallow, lbs	22,505	11,970	57,896	34,500
Butter, lbs	249,170	50,840	59,739	40,580
Live hogs, No	3,549	4,432	2,723	6,147
Cattle, No	1,434	761	2,240	853
Sheep, No	141	104	....	....
Hides, lbs	67,745	70,270	101,430	123,020
Highwines, brls	35	134	220	570
Wool, lbs	160,740	200,384	62,131	137,900
Potatoes, bu	673	826	36	....
Lumber, m feet	10,646	4,177	3,544	1,856
Shingles, m	2,607	1,730	2,232	1,796
Lath, m	2,190	149	325	196
Salt, brls	1,661	12,000	3,046	4,155

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 5,484 bu wheat, 1,191 bu corn, 908 bu oats, 645 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 11 o'clock: 606 cars wheat; 795 cars corn, 12,000 bu No. 1 do, and 47,700 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 64 cars oats; 46 cars rye; 27 cars rye. Total (1,538 cars), 647,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this port during the past week:

Shipped.	*Flour.*	*Wheat.*	*Corn.*	*Oats.*	*Rye.*
By rail	13,749	19,053	35,952	173,911	5,860
By canal	40	5,322	....	....	....
To Buffalo	9,000	287,004	699,361	48,000	16,000
To Erie	2,481	60,000	64,525	....	....
To Oswego	....	....	19,700	....	....
To Ogd'nsb'h	172	9,000	89,148	100	....
To Huron	1,632	....	70,784	15,200	....
Other U.S.p's	124	....	2,600	14,100	....
To Montreal	....	81,101	....	....	....
To Colborne	....	50,966	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	192,205	27,847	....	....
Other C. pts.	1,200	46,854	....	15,836	....
Total	28,392	711,505	960,557	267,137	21,860

Also, 12,879 bu barley, shipped by rail.

The following resolution was offered on 'Change to-day, and will be acted upon to-morrow:

Resolved, That in the delivery of grain no warehouse receipts shall be considered regular except such as are issued by elevators which can be reached by vessels drawing thirteen feet of water, and which have elevating facilities for delivering grain to vessels at the rate of at least 10,000 bushels per hour.

Should this be adopted, of which there is considerable doubt, it will exclude the new elevator on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Road, which is situated at a point having but about eleven feet of water, and Neeley's Warehouse, which has not at present the facilities for shipping out at the named rate of speed. The resolution is understood to have been got up by certain shippers, who say that they lose time (*ergo*, money) when obliged to load vessels from those elevators.

The leading produce markets were generally stronger to-day, the principal exception to the rule being barley, which was slightly demoralized by fear. The receipts were again large, and much in excess of the shipments, giving a material augment to our stocks of grain, but there is a good Eastern demand, and prospects more or less defined of a squeeze in not less than three of the markets here within the present week. Hence strength, even in wheat, which promises a big supply from the very bounteous yield of the current harvest.

There was a liberal movement in dry goods, at firm and unchanged prices. Groceries sold to a fair extent at substantially Saturday's quotations, all the leading articles and most side goods ruling steady and firm. In the butter market there was only a moderate amount of trading, the inquiry coming principally from local retailers, and being chiefly restricted to good and choice qualities; such being in light stock were firmly held, but low grades were weak and unsettled. Cheese met with a somewhat limited demand, and was unchanged in values. The grain-bag trade continues uninterruptedly active, and, under rapidly dwindling stocks, the market continues excited and advancing. Quotations were marked up a ½c all around to-day, or to 37c for Stark; 35½c for Ludlow; 35c for Lewiston; 33½c for Otter Creek, and 32½c for American and Amoskeag. No change was reported in the situation of the fish market. Dried fruits were moving fairly at full prices. Blackberries were advanced ½c, and pitted cherries 1c per lb. Other fruits were unchanged. Hay was inactive and nominal. Hides and leather remain firm. Oils were fairly active and generally firm. Wood was quoted 50c higher.

There was no particular change in the situation at the lumber yards. The demand is moderate at steady prices. Lumber afloat was in abundant supply and comparatively slow of sale, though a fair number of cargoes were disposed of in the morning. Prices were unchanged but rather easy for common lumber. Building materials were in the average demand and steady at the quoted prices. Metals and nails were fairly active and firm. Iron was rather more active, but easy at the rates given. We note an advance in coarse salt and ground solar; other grades were unchanged, but firm. Wool, hops, and broom-corn were without variation. The usual amount of trading was experienced at steady prices. Seeds were rather quiet, with the exception of timothy, which met with a fair inquiry, and was a shade easier. Flax and clover were steady. Green fruits were unchanged, excepting apples and grapes, which, being in large supply, declined. Poultry was rather quiet, and eggs were slow.

Highwines were in moderate demand, and firm at the quotation of Saturday, being reported unchanged in New York till near 1 o'clock, when they were noted as being stronger, at $1.02. Sales here were made of 150 brls at 95c per gallon, and the market closed firm, with buyers at 95c, and holders asking 95½@96c.

Lake freights were moderately active and strong at ½c advance on Buffalo rates, carriers insisting on a rise, in view of the continued large receipts, which enabled them to dictate terms. Rates were 7c on corn, and 7½c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. To Kingston corn was quoted at 13c, and wheat at 14c. Corn to New England points on through rates was unchanged, at 23c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goodrich, and 25c via Ogdensburg. A total of eleven charters was reported, which will carry out 145,000 bu wheat, and 100,000 bu corn.

Provisions were in fair demand. Mess pork was strong, being 12½@20c per brl higher, as there were very few who seemed to care to sell at all. A little was doing for future, but the greater portion of the sales were for this month's delivery, and chiefly to fill options. It is believed that most of the August shorts are now covered. Lard was quiet, and a shade easier on winter rendered lots, while summer lard was strong at previous quotations. Meats were very quiet, and without noticeable change, there being a light inquiry for winter delivery from the next packing. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $16.20@16.25; do seller September, $16.10@16.12½; do seller October, $15.25@15.35; do seller December, $13.40@13.50; lard, cash or seller August, $7.85@7.95; do seller September, $7.95@8.00; summer do, 7⅝@7¾c. Lard seller December, 7⅞c; do seller January, 7⅞c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅝@8c for shoulders; 9⅛@9⅜c for short ribs; and 9⅝@9½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8⅜@8½c; English meats, 9⅝@9¾c for short ribs; 9⅝@9¾c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at 1c below these prices. Short clear, seller December at 6⅝@6¾c, boxed. Bacon is quoted at 8⅝c for shoulders; 10⅝c for clear ribs; 10⅝c for short clear; and 14@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 4⅜@6⅜c. Sales were reported of 2,250 brls mess pork seller the month at $16.25; 1,000 brls do seller September at $16.12½; 500 brls do (in settlement) at $16.00; 500 brls do seller December at $13.50; 500 brls do seller January at $13.50; 50 tcs lard at 8c; 150 tcs summer do at 7⅝c; 114 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11c.

Flour was less active, and unchanged in prices. The market was dull throughout, there being almost no shipping demand, and but a light local inquiry. Sellers had not much to offer, as stocks are small and receipts light. This, with the stronger tone in wheat, made holders firm in their views. Bran was more active and very firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $6.75, 100 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do at $5.00; 700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.50; 200 brls do at $3.00. Total, 1,250 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $11.00, delivered; 10 tons do at $11.00 at mill; and 50 tons do at $10.00 on track. The following was the range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.50@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	5.75@ 6.25
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00@10.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.55
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.35
Bran	10.00@11.00

Wheat was active and irregular, averaging ½c per bu higher than on Saturday, but closing no better than then. There was a good demand from all classes of buyers, in sympathy with a stronger tone reported from New York. The market was very strong early, then weakened badly under an anticipation of increased receipts, and again strengthened when it was found that those receipts were eagerly sought for, both by shippers and by parties who wanted them to fill their August shorts. This was nearly the only way in which those options could be covered, as very few round lots were offered; and it now seems as though the longs for this month, while not engineering for a corner, are waiting patiently till nearer the close, expecting that prices will be more in their favor then than now. The situation is shown more clearly in the fact that options for delivery after this month were no stronger to-day than on Saturday, the difference between August and September being 6¾@6⅝c, though there is now less than a week's difference in time. Seller the month opened at $1.19⅛; advanced to $1.20⅛, declined to $1.18⅝, rose to $1.19⅛, and receded to $1.18⅜ at the close. Seller September sold at $1.11½@1.12⅜, closing at $1.12¼. Seller October sold at $1.11; and seller the year at $1.08⅛@108¼. No. 2 spring, cash, was about the same as seller the month all through the session, closing at $1.18⅝. No. 1 spring closed at $1.25. No. 3 spring was strong, closed at $1.11½, and rejected closed firm at 98c. Winter wheat was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 2,000 bu do at $1.24½; 9,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19⅜; 24,400 bu do at $1.19¼; 9,600 bu do at $1.19⅛; 53,600 bu do at $1.19; 71,200 bu do at $1.18⅞; 49,600 bu do at $1.18¾; 60,800 bu do at $1.18⅝; 4,700 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 4,800 bu do at $1.11½; 30,800 bu do at $1.11; 14,400 bu do at $1.10½; 800 bu rejected spring at 99c; 3,200 bu do at 98c; 800 bu do at 97c; 2,000 bu do at 96½c; 3,200 bu do at 96c. Total, 356,100 bu.

Corn was active and strong at an advance of ¼c over that noted on Saturday, in spite of receipts so large that it was enough to give a headache to a "bull" to try to think how they should be disposed of. Corn was quoted strong in other markets, principally in sympathy with the Western feeling, which appears to gather strength daily. There were many buying orders here, from both Eastern and Western customers,—the former chiefly for cash lots, and the latter for options. The belief is gaining ground that the current corn crop will be very far below the average, and that corn must, therefore, be very cheap at present prices. The only thing that bids fair to prevent an important advance in corn now is the continuous rise in lake freights, which has already checked shipment to a considerable extent, though the Eastern demand is still brisk, and especially for good qualities. It was stated to-day that some of the corn arriving in New York at the close of last week was slightly heated, but the buyers took it without question, freely admitting that they were too much in want of it to stick at trifles. Eastern buyers have evidently been making the most of the situation, and laid in as much as they could of low-priced corn, in full confidence that they would find a profit in it. Our receipts since the 1st of January have been several million bu less than for the same time in 1872, but the difference has gone past us, and there is no reason to think that the country contains any more corn than usual at this date, if so much. Seller September opened at 39⅝c, declined to 39½c, and advanced to 40½c at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 39⅝@40c, and seller October at 40⅝@41⅝c, both closing with firm holders at the outside. High mixed was in good shipping demand, closing at 40½c. Rejected was active and steady at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu high mixed at 40½c; 6,000 bu do at 40⅜c; 24,000 bu do at 40¼c; 1,600 bu do at 40⅛c; 2,400 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 88,000 bu do at 40c; 74,000 bu do at 39⅞c; 55,000 bu do at 39⅝c; 2,000 bu rejected at 37c; 800 bu no grade at 30c; 12,000 bu No. 1 at 41c afloat. Total, 268,600 bu.

Oats were active and strong. The principal demand was for this month's delivery, prices on which advanced 1c per bu, under the fact of lighter receipts, and somewhat in sympathy with corn. A great many of the August options are yet unfilled, and, as this is the last week of grace, some of the shorts grew nervous over the prospect, and bid up freely in the attempt to cover. The option, or cash No. 2, opened with buyers at 27½c, advanced to 28½c, and closed at about 28½c. Other options advanced fully ½c. Seller September sold at 26¾@27½c, closing at 27c; seller October sold at 27¼@27⅝c, and seller the year at 26⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 50,000 bu No. 2 at 28½c; 32,000 bu do at 28¼c; 19,800 bu do at 28c; 12,000 bu do at 27¾c; 4,800 bu rejected at 25c; 1,200 bu do at 24½c; 3,600 bu do at 24¼c; 1,800 bu do at 24c; 1,200 bu no grade at 20c; 3,000 bu No. 2 white at 29c; 1,200 bu do at 28c; 600 bu by sample, white, at 31c; 3,600 bu do at 30c, free on board; 600 bu mixed at 28c on track. Total, 135,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady on cash lots at the advance noted on Saturday, though the receipts were larger; the fact being that the arrivals of this month can scarcely equal the amounts contracted to be delivered. Sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 65c; seller the month was nominal at the same figure; seller September was quoted easier, on account of the more liberal supply, at 64@65c, the inside being the best bid.

Barley was dull and weak, the demand having fallen off under the hope, entertained by some, that a change in the inspection will be made in favor of the shorts. In fact, such seemed to have been already the case, as the record of inspection this morning shows a greater proportion of No. 2 than heretofore, and a sample was exhibited on 'Change, having passed as No. 2, which was apparently inferior to a sample of a lot that was inspected No. 3 last week. Then, some of the shorts have resorted to the expedient of advertising for barley with which to cover their sales, and this will undoubtedly increase the volume of receipts during the five weeks that yet intervene before the end of September, when most of the options expire by limitation. It was understood that the Committee on Grain Inspection had been called on to-day, and this was another reason why buyers held back, as the decision of the Committee would be of vital importance to the trade, whether it sustained, or gave a practical rebuke to the Inspector's interpretation of the rule for the grading of barley as No. 2. Seller September was little better than nominal at a decline of 7c, selling sparingly at $1.10. Cash No. 2 was much lower at $1.12@1.17½. No. 3 was some 8c lower, at 80@85c cash, closing at 82c; and rejected was dull and nominal at 55@58c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at $1.17½; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.12; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 85c; 800 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 81c; 2,600 bu do at 80c; 400 bu by sample at $1.05; 1,200 bu do at $1.04; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 10,800 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

Clearances from Portland, Oregon, for the United Kingdom, since July 1, 1873:

	Wheat, centals, 100 lbs.	*Value.*
July 22—Bark Hermine, Liverpool	16,410	$24,000
July 25—Ship Confidence, Liverpool	23,560	35,400
July 26—Schr. Middlesex, Liverpool	15,079	23,825
Tot. since July 1, '73, 3 vessels with	55,049	$83,225

From all parts of Oregon there are most gratifying reports of the wheat crop. From the Walla Walla district the threshings from 230 acres of wheat gave an aggregate product of 9,000 bushels, an average of over 39 bushels per acre, and from 150 acres 5,350 bushels, or an average of 35 bushels per acre, and reports from other and smaller fields give an average yield of 60 to 67 bushels per acre. It is expected that the average wheat yield of Oregon from the crop of 1873 will be 35 bushels per acre. It is expected that the yield of the crop of 1873 will be one-third greater than that of the crop of 1872. It will be some time yet before the new wheat crop will come on the market, and in the meantime exporters from Portland decline to make bids for the new crop.

Advices from Taganrog, a Russian port of the Azov Sea, under date of July 26, state that the wheat harvest in that vicinage was drawing to a close, and the result is more deplorable than had been previously expected. The results of the threshing are so unfavorable as to cause the estimate of the crop of 1873 at 25 per cent below that of last year. The hard wheat, however, is of fine quality, but the Gherka is defective. The crop around Marionople, Berdianski, Odessa, and Nicolauff is unsatisfactory, and the accounts from the Caucasian line begin to change tone in regard to the wheat crop, and inspire apprehensions.

The Paris *Provincial* advices of Aug. 6, in relation to the wheat crop in France do not improve, and satisfaction with regard to the yield and weight is far from being general. Short crop expected, much under an average, but quality good.

Mr. H. Kains Jackson, in a communication to the London *Times*, under date of Aug. 5, says:

"The most important fact concerning the present English harvest is, that it is fully one week to a fortnight earlier than anticipated; for, besides the ordinary benefits of harvest at an average date, there is at this season a great special loss avoided by the check, through hot weather, to disease among the wheat. This disease attacked the healthy plant, probably in June, and defective ears are the result, a yellow maggot, often called rust, or red gum, infecting the fields. Considerable damage has been done to the earlier and delicate white sorts of wheat, yet, thanks to the highly favorable weather of July, much of the earliest ears matured in advance of the vermin, and the red wheat mostly escaped an attack, which a fortnight's damp and warm weather must have made general.

"I attach less importance to the area sown with wheat than to the time of seeding. This has been so irregular that the wheat sheaf of 1873 is the growth of ten, nine, eight, seven, and six months, and will therefore be of irregular and uncertain development. Moreover, I have an unfavorable opinion of the whole crop thus far, since in any field it is the exception to find an ear that is not defective from vermin or the effects of frost. One side of the ear is fair, the other defective, 1 to 20 per cent. Against this the residue of healthy, plump grains is remarkable, and I confidently look for 10 qrs of this year's wheat to produce the same quantity of flour as did 11 qrs in 1872. In fairly good ears there are 40 to 50 grains,—a number that is certainly a deficiency on a good crop of 15 to 20 per cent. Last year I estimated the crop deficiency at 15 per cent; I now believe it was more, nearly 25 per cent. Compared with last year I certainly believe this year's crop undoubtedly the best. Huntingdon, Lincoln, Norfolk, parts of Kent, Surrey, and Cambridge, are likely to get an average yield, and they are important counties; part of Kent, Sussex, Suffolk, and Essex are very deficient. Probably the wheat crop of 1873 will take less room to stack than usual, for the straw is either short or only of moderate length, yet the ear end of the sheaves is noticeably heaviest, and therefore the outturn of grain should be fair. I have passed much time in the fields of several counties, and, notwithstanding all drawbacks, I cannot believe the yield seriously bad. To bring my conclusions to a point, I am of opinion that, with the present good prospects from potatoes (everywhere promising, and but little diseased), this country will require only an importation of 10, against the 12 million qrs of wheat and flour received in the past year."

The exports of wheat from South Australia for the 23 weeks ended June 7, 1873, were: Flour, 29,435 tons, and wheat, 390,205 quarters.

Advices from Hungary under date of Aug. 2, 1873, state that "threshing is in full progress. Unfortunately, the growers discover that their long-cherished expectations are not realized, and that they are now compelled to admit that the rye crop is a total failure; that wheat has only yielded fairly in very few places; that the intense heat has a bad effect on the barley, corns, and that the maize crop is in great danger if the prevailing drought continues."

The wheat crop in Germany is variously estimated, and, on the whole, does not meet expectations. In Southern and Central Germany light crop, with the exception of Bavaria, where the yield is tolerably satisfactory. In the Austrian provinces,—Hungaria and Bohemia,—where the rust has done a deal of harm, the yield is very defective, and it is thought that said provinces will export little or nothing of wheat, and that that little will be got off in August. In Galicia and Prussian-Poland—in the Konigsberg, Danzig, and Stettin districts, tolerably fair yield, also in Silesia, and on the Saal. In Poland, the crop of wheat in some of the most fruitful districts is middling, having suffered from vermin. In the Lithuanian districts the crops promise well.

Stock of wheat in Marseilles, July 31, 1873, 77,213 metrical quintals of 220½ lbs avoirdupois each, and in Paris, 2,028 quintals wheat, 72,739 quintals and 25,947 sacks—8 months flour.

Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1:

From	*Flour, bu.*	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*
New York, to Aug. 19	469,339	15,361,753	13,511,697
New Orleans, to Aug. 9	7,328	....	579,163
Philadelphia, to Aug. 16	1,200	627,239	2,406,939
Baltimore, to Aug. 16	14,634	249,055	4,868,995
Boston, to Aug. 16	40,510	304,315	545,521
San Francisco, Aug. 7	9,505	14,002,693	....
Other ports, latest date	23,941	193,794	....
Total, 1872–73	566,457	30,738,848	21,912,315
Total, 1871–72	252,892	15,999,285	28,106,427
Total, 1870–71	1,115,349	20,951,032	7,524,217
Total, 1869–70	932,569	23,511,252	14,818

To the Continent:

From	*Flour, brls.*	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Rye, bu.*
New York, to Aug. 5	10,371	1,296,262	481,554	347,398
Other ports to latest dates	4,691	89,659	185,408	8,991
Total, 1872–73	15,062	1,385,921	666,962	306,389
Total, 1871–72	9,379	2,556,683	699,197	910,082
Total, 1870–71	104,068	2,087,975	589,940	179,098
Total, 1869–70	100,058	2,364,931	98,975	147,202

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Aug. 16, 1873:

In store at	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Barley, bu.*
New York	397,712	1,803,059	730,3[illegible]	8,595
Albany	18,500	46,700	372,600	28,500
Buffalo	103,040	797,723	159,566	482
*Chicago	488,668	1,685,466	487,099	31,010
Milwaukee	227,000	61,000	32,000	10,000
Duluth	34,344	....	....	....
Toledo	138,931	475,908	134,718	1,530
Detroit	51,722	22,408	14,583	2,498
*Oswego	140,000	50,000	30,000	8,500
St. Louis	46,482	222,559	63,634	4,425
Boston	6,956	[illegible]	133,447	2,032
Toronto	40,958	750	7,064	4,112
Montreal	107,793	222,031	29,331	2,042
*Philadelphia	145,000	140,000	62,500	....
*Baltimore	75,000	408,151	46,000	....
Lake shipments	51,829	2,376,522	219,107	63
Rail shipments	136,686	214,562	212,129	4,644
On N. Y. canals	350,000	1,675,000	137,300	....
Total—Aug. 16, '73	2,979,696	10,114,886	2,927,277	119,380
Total—Aug. 9, '73	2,687,932	10,282,565	2,475,614	96,153
Total—Aug. 2, '73	4,704,517	10,106,226	3,670,074	114,271
Total—July 26, '73	4,742,284	9,867,676	4,035,790	92,253
Total—July 19, '73	5,077,480	9,340,417	4,164,633	109,712
Total—July 12, '73	6,020,112	9,472,406	4,054,170	105,328
Total—Aug. 17, '72	2,681,694	12,579,150	5,077,226	340,271

*Estimated.

Comparative shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland, and Detroit, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 16, inclusive, for three years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,693,398	2,373,039	2,462,602
Wheat, bu	23,060,267	9,544,937	19,282,661
Corn, bu	31,056,478	42,735,492	33,978,578
Oats, bu	14,139,059	11,378,698	7,556,737
Barley, bu	1,579,957	1,081,030	855,026
Rye, bu	727,568	720,483	651,304
Total	70,563,329	65,460,640	62,12[illegible]

Comparative aggregate receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Duluth, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 16, inclusive, for three years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,767,952	2,553,973	3,078,267
Wheat, bu	27,116,829	12,286,753	23,611,979
Corn, bu	39,172,733	48,862,276	38,249,156
Oats, bu	18,608,466	14,915,392	12,820,542
Barley, bu	2,444,790	2,723,368	1,944,179
Rye, bu	767,793	887,021	1,159,180
Total grain bu	88,110,611	78,674,810	77,085,036

EXPORTS OF LAST WEEK.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Aug. 23:

Flour, brls	42,174	Pork, bu	23,000
Wheat, bu	628,488	Bacon, lbs	3,155,400
Corn, bu	608,400	Lard, lbs	947,847
Rye, bu	23,000		

CROP PROSPECTS.

S. P. Wilson, of Johnson, Nemaha County, Neb., writes:

Wheat averaging from 15 to 20 bu per acre. Oats 25 to 30 bu per acre. Corn promises two-thirds crop. Weather very dry.

A correspondent—W. H. B.—writes from Dwight, Ill., as follows:

I read some days ago the statements of your correspondent in regard to the poor condition of the growing corn crop in this vicinity. I indorse his conclusions entirely. The late planting and slack cultivation, occasioned by a backward and wet spring, has left the corn so unripe that rain cannot now save it. Much corn ground was not planted at all; other portions were planted altogether too late; and that which at one time looked hopeful, will be materially stinted in yield by the present hot, dry weather. It is safe to say that good fields of corn will be quite exceptional in Livingston, Grundy, LaSalle, and Kankakee Counties.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and firmer, closing at $1.18⅞@1.19 cash or seller the month, and 1.12⅜ seller September. Corn was active and firm, closing strong at 40½c seller September, and 41⅝c seller October. Oats were firmer, selling at 28½c cash, and 27⅛c seller September. Sales of provisions include 500 brls mess pork at $16.05, and 500 brls do at $16.12½ seller September. Two charters were made,—one for wheat to Buffalo, at 7¼c, and the other for wheat to Kingston, on private terms. Total capacity equal to 47,000 bu. Also a vessel to load wheat at Milwaukee for Buffalo.

It is rumored this evening that the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade have been appealed to by some of the barley shorts, with intent to obtain their influence in favor of changing the rules for grading No. 2, and that the Directors decided that they had nothing to do with the case. If this rumor be correct, the Directors have done what any unprejudiced member of the Board of Trade would say is just right. The rule cannot now be changed for this year (1873) without creating a derangement which the Board could not rectify. What is wanted is that the rule shall be acted up to in its intent, and not made ridiculous by taking advantage of an unfortunate phraseology in its construction. It is true that, as the rule reads, it requires that barley must be absolutely perfect if it shall be graded as No. 2. Suppose we should apply the words "good men and true," in their absolute sense in the endeavor to form a jury? We should never be able to find twelve such men together; there was one blemish even on the Apostolic list. Similarly, the Church militant and the Masonic Order would soon be merely things of the past if none but perfect men were allowed to form their ranks. And we may add that there would be no such thing as inspection of grain if none but infallible men were allowed to perform that service.

We have reason to believe that the Inspection Committee will take a reasonable view of the matter, in which case there will probably be no further trouble.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand, at $1.90@1.95 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—There was only a moderate amount of trading, principally in common corn. We continue to quote: No. 1 hurl, 8¾@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6¾@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; red tip, 3½@4½c; pale and red, 3@4c.

BUTTER—The market was without new features. Choice grades are scarce and firm, while other descriptions are in full supply and are easy. Shippers were doing but little, the demand being mainly of a local character. We quote: Choice yellow, 21@25c; medium to good, 16@19c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—A further advance in grain bags is noted. At the East as well as here the stocks are reduced to an extremely low point, and under a steadily active demand the market is buoyant. The different brands were to-day marked up a ½c all around, and there is a prospect of higher prices. Burlaps, gunnies, and wool sack were steady as previously quoted. We revise our list, as follows: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS—The demand is still light, and only for small quantities. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in fair request and ample supply. Quotations are given below: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was rather quiet to-day, the excessive heat of the past few days having operated to check the demand, and, for goods not strictly prime, the market is scarcely as firm as a week ago. Really fine cheese is not in large stock, and holders are asking and obtaining very full prices. We make no change in our quotations: York factory, 12¾@13½c; Ohio factory, 11¾@12½c; Western factory, 11¾@12½c.

COAL—Under this head nothing new was developed. Continued activity is noticeable, and the market presents an exceedingly firm tone. Following are the quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Continues in light request at the prices previously quoted, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7¼@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply and dull. A large portion of the offerings are out of condition, which makes buyers cautious about operating. Strictly fresh offerings sold at 12½@13c, the outside being an extreme price. The bulk of the sales were made at 12@12½c, while poor stock sells at various prices.

FEATHERS—Were in continued good demand, and firm at the recent advance. The receipts, though increasing slightly, are still comparatively light. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 76c; jobbing price, 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@73c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—The fish trade was reported quiet, with prices firm and unchanged. At the East, mackerel are quoted scarce and advancing, and this is substantially the condition of the market here. There is also a scant supply of whitefish and salmon. Following are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade opens slightly more active than last week, both in domestic and foreign assortments, and the feeling was again very firm all around. The changes in values since our previous report were a ½c advance in blackberries; 1c in pitted cherries; and 1c in Naples walnuts. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8¼@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes new, 17@18c; raisins, layers, $3.00@3.15; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 9@10c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, 13½@13¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 26@27c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 26@27c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6¾@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GROCERIES—Dealers reported "no change" in the tone of this market, or in prices. Fair activity and firmness still prevail in most departments, and the general market seems to be in an eminently healthy condition. Below are the quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 30@30½c; Java, No. 2, 29@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26¾c; choice do, 25¾@26c; prime Rio, 25⅛@25½c; good do, 24½@24¾c; common do, 23½@24c; roasting do, 23@23½c; Singapore Java, 26¾@27½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26½c; do, prime, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 26@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11⅞@11½c; granulated, 11½@11⅝c; A standard, 11¼@11½c; do, No. 2, 11⅛@11¼c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 28@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6½c; German mottled, 6¾@6¾c; Golden West, 6¾@6¾c; White Lily, 6¾@6¾c; White Rose, 6¾@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¾@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¾@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¾@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5¾@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair supply, especially apples and grapes; and prices for the above-named fruit were weak and lower. California pears were plenty, but choice brought full prices. Other fruit was steady. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box; Naples do (large), $12.00. California pears, box, $5.50@6.00 per case; do plums, $5.00@6.00 per case; do Tokay and Muscatel grapes, $4.00@6.00. New apples, 25@50c per box or basket, $1.00@2.25 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.50@3.25 per brl. Blackberries, $3.50@4.00 per case; wild do, $2.00@2.50 per case. Wortleberries, $3.00 per box. Pears, 75c@$1.00 per box or basket; Bartlett's do, $1.25@1.75 per box. Peaches, 40c@$1.00 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.50. Grapes—Illinois, $4.00@4.50 per case (36 lbs); $1.00 per basket; do per lb, 10@11c; Siberian crabapples, 50c per box. Damson plums, $3.00 per bu; green gage do $6.00 per bu.

HOPS—Were in moderate request at unchanged prices. It is expected that new hops will be on the market next week; a few have already arrived but they had been sold to brewers at 50c. We quote Western at 20@45c.

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 20th instant has the following:

Hop Prospects—The heavy rains of the past week throughout the hop districts of this State, attended in some towns with winds that did considerable damage, followed by warm, close, weather on Tuesday, have combined to depress growers, and the general tone of the reports which have reached us is to the effect that the crop does not promise as well as it did a week or ten days ago. From Canada we learn that the crop there will be an unusually light one. We are confirmed in the opinion recently expressed that if American brewers use hops as liberally as is demanded in the manufacture of good ale and beer, they will require at least 20,000 bales from abroad.

HONEY—Choice Western honey, in combs, is in good request at 25@28c. Strained sells readily at 14@15c.

HAY—This market remains in an unsettled condition, and quotations must still be considered nominal. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers,—cars to contain 20,000 lbs—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $12.50@13.50; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $11.00; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE OR WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand was fair at the annexed quotations, the market ruling firm: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 15½@16c; veal-kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade under this head is "picking up" a little, but not sufficiently to affect prices, which remain weak and unsettled at the following range:

Iron	3 8-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¾ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9¾ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ⅝-in	8¾ @ 9	rates

LEATHER—Under this head there was nothing new to note. A steady improvement in the demand is reported, and the market retains the firm tone that has characterized it for a number of weeks past. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.40
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues to increase, and the market is all the while working firmer. We repeat quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¾c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—The demand is fairly active, and the market very firm. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 net; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate demand and steady at the subsequent quotations: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@26c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $4.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon is in large demand, the extreme low figure at which it has been offered during the past few days having attracted the attention of buyers. The market is now very firm, and the tendency, if anything, is rather to an advance. There is also a good degree of activity in lard, linseed, and machine oils, at very full prices. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 82@85c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17¾@18¼c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—Remains quiet, with no material change in prices. We quote: Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@56.00; Massillon, $52.00; Tuscarawas, $52.00; Lake Superior No. 1, $55.00; do No. 2, $54.00; do No. 3, $57.00; do No. 4, $62.00; do No. 5, $64.00; Missouri charcoal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $50.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—The poultry market was rather quiet. The offerings were not large, but adequate, and prices were without material variation. Prairie chickens were in moderate supply. We quote: Old chickens, $4.00@4.25 large spring, $2.75@3.25; small do, $2.00@2.50; geese, $6.00; choice prairie chickens, $2.00@2.50.

POTATOES—The demand is still light, the local trade being generally supplied by the neighboring farmers. Choice lots, however, are salable at $2.00 per brl in a small way, while the average prices for good are $1.25@1.75. Sweet varieties were in fair request at $3.75@4.00 for yellow and $2.50@3.00 for red.

SALT—We note an advance of from 15@18c in coarse salt and ground Solar. Other grades are unchanged, but firm. The demand continues active. We now quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SEEDS—Timothy met with a fair inquiry, prices being a shade easier. The prime qualities were in moderate supply. Clover was firm at $5.75@6.00. Flax sold at $1.75. Other seeds were inactive. Sales include 60 bags choice timothy at $3.20; 170 bags do at $3.15; 36 bags do at $3.10; 2 cars and 43 bags prime at $3.05; 490 bags do at $3.00; 20 bags good at $2.95; 219 bags do at $2.90; 31 bags do at $2.85; 125 bags medium at $2.80; 100 bags common at $2.75; 29 bags do at $2.70; 8 bags clover at $5.85; 48 bags flax at $1.75.

TEAS—Business was fair at unchanged prices. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 55@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices were steady, as given below:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—There was a firmer feeling among dealers, and the quotations were advanced 50c all around, as follows: Beech $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were quiet. Fresh stuff is salable at the quoted prices, but the arrivals were light. We quote: Tomatoes, 17@25c; onions, $3.50; watermelons, $2.50@5.00 per 100; muskmelons, 50@65c per doz, or $1.50@2.00 per crate.

WOOL—The market is not characterized by any marked degree of activity, but a fair, steady inquiry exists, and prices are stronger, the supply being light. We repeat:

Tub, washed, No. 1	50c
Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 4,200 head. The market opened very quiet, with signs of weakness. The large receipts tended to make buyers cautious, and early sales showed a slight reduction from Saturday's closing rates; but toward noon the demand improved, and the aggregate of the day's sales made a very fair showing. Prices, however, ruled rather easy to the close, the fact that advices from one or two points at the East were more favorable not proving sufficient to counterbalance the influence of excessive receipts. The day's sales were effected at $3.00@4.00 for inferior to good butchers' stock; at $1.90@3.00 for through Texas cattle; at $4.25@5.25 for common to good shipping beeves; and at $5.50@6.00 for choice to extra do.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.85@6.15
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@3.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	good steers	1,204	$5.25
22	good steers	1,400	5.25
32	good steers	1,280	5.30
17	good steers	1,150	5.00
85	good steers	1,273	5.00
17	good steers	1,279	5.00
16	good steers	1,211	5.40
67	good steers	1,184	5.45
16	good steers	1,219	5.40
69	good steers	1,156	5.35
16	choice steers	1,615	5.80
35	choice steers	1,340	5.50
30	choice steers	1,416	5.65
18	choice steers	1,398	5.70
13	medium steers	1,067	4.75
16	Texas cattle	1,153	3.50
20	Texas cattle	852	2.37½
25	Cherokee cows	621	2.00
26	Cherokee cows	700	2.75
26	Cherokee cows	700	2.00
100	Cherokee cattle	625	1.90
43	Cherokee cattle	800	2.70
61	Cherokee calves	200	4.50

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 7,500. The market opened fairly active and steady, and continued to the close. The receipts were moderate, and about all the offerings were disposed of, sales making at $4.25@4.50 for heavy, and at $4.50@4.85 for light. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
113	236	$4.50	89	310	$4.37½	55	210	$4.60
100	189	4.75	25	261	4.50	59	280	4.30
49	268	4.40	47	271	4.35	44	222	4.55
67	216	4.60	99	210	4.85	58	199	4.85
54	212	4.50	182	192	4.85	61	218	4.75
71	186	4.80	51	221	4.50	48	212	4.25
49	312	4.40	52	347	4.40	66	288	4.40
35	300	4.40	50	285	4.37½	88	296	4.35
43	303	4.40	24	271	4.25	48	231	4.50
60	271	4.40	61	207	4.70	57	218	4.50
37	306	4.40	56	311	4.30	33	259	4.35

SHEEP—Sold to limited extent at unchanged prices. The receipts were only 528 head, but no outside buyers were in attendance, and the supply proved ample to satisfy local wants. We quote the market steady at $3.00@3.50 for common, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.50 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

The market was liberally supplied with lumber, but, unfortunately, the greater part of the offerings were joists and scantling and common cargoes of boards. Several local buyers were on the market, but the interior demand was light. Early in the day several cargoes were disposed of at about former prices, but as common lumber continued to arrive freely buyers refused to purchase unless at concessions, which were reluctantly granted. Joists and scantling were from 12½@25c lower; common boards were also easier. The supply of other grades was light, and there was no particular change in values. The market closed dull, with a large number of cargoes awaiting sale. We repeat: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.50@16.00; common to medium do, $9.00@12.00; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; common do, $8.00@9.25; pickets, $8.00@9.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $2.90@3.00.

Sales include:

Cargo schr Sea Gem, from Muskegon, 100 m joist and scantling at $9.50; cargo schr McDonald, from Manistee, deck load long joist, at $13.50 for 3x12 and $12.00 for 2x12; 100 m joists and scantling at $10.00; cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 115 m strips and boards at $13.75; cargo schr Dolphin, from Frankfort, 140 m common boards at $9.50; sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues fair. Stocks are increasing, but prices are steady, as given below:

First clear	$50.00 @[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @[illegible]
Third clear, thick	43.00 @[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @[illegible]
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @[illegible]
Common siding	18.00 @[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @[illegible]
A stock boards	34.00 @[illegible]
B stock boards	27.00 @[illegible]
C stock boards	15.00 @[illegible]
Common boards	12.00 @[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00 @[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @[illegible]
Pickets, square	13.00 @[illegible]
Pickets, flat	12.00 @[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @[illegible]
Lath	2.25 @[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @[illegible]
A or Star	3.00 @[illegible]
Shingles on track	3.00 @3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; do, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $[illegible]; flooring, $60.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $[illegible]; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@[illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $[illegible].

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $[illegible]; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $[illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $[illegible].

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, [illegible]; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, [illegible].

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.

Room 21 Tribune Building.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Office of the South Park Commissioners, Nos. 161 and 163 LaSalle-st., up to 12 o'clock noon, of Saturday, the 30th inst., for the delivery of the following material on Pavilion Parkway (Fifty-fifth-st.), in the quantities stated, approximately:

17,000 cubic yards of gravel, to be delivered between South Park and Western-av., to be properly spread and rolled, and the road-bed finished to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

650,000 brick between Halsted and Reuben-sts., and 125,000 brick between South Park and Western-avs., the brick to be of the best quality of sewer brick.

5,100 feet 18-inch pipe.

5,500 feet 15-inch pipe.

4,200 feet 12-inch pipe.

2,600 feet 9-inch pipe.

1,800 feet 6-inch pipe.

To be delivered between South Park-av. and Halsted-st., and between Reuben-st. and Western-av., to be either vitrified clay or cement pipe.

1,500 barrels of cement, to be delivered between South Park and Western-avs.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. J. HENRY SAMS, Engineer in Charge.

Aug. 20, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE COURTS.

The Divorce Business—The Board of Trade Carries the Brine Case to the Supreme Court—$50,000 Suit Against a Railroad Company—Capias—The Great Western Telegraph Company—In Bankruptcy—The Courts in Brief—New Suits.

B. F. Machamer yesterday filed a bill for divorce against his wife, Anna M., in the Superior Court, alleging certain acts of cruelty, and that upon one occasion, after a quarrel, she approached him in the rear in a stealthy manner, with a glittering knife in her hand, and, springing upon him like a furious tigress, would have stabbed him to the heart had he not, by superior strength, held her murderous hands and restrained her with force. He also believes she had poison hidden about the house, somewhere or other, with which she fully intended to put an end to B. F.'s anxious existence at the earliest opportunity offering. His counsel depicts with the eye of an artist, and the fervor of a poet, the thrilling situations of which Mrs. M. was the heroine, and Mr. M., the trembling victim, and winds up by requesting the Court to put an end to complainant's apprehensions by declaring him freed from his virago of a murderous half.

Mary Olm was married to her husband, Charles, at Baldenburg, Prussia, on the 5th of January, 1871, being at the time the happy possessor of a little fortune of $1,000. They came to this country, and Charles fell into evil habits, refused to work, took to drinking, neglected his wife and little ones, and, after going through all his wife's money, left her to the tender mercies of his creditors, without making the slightest effort to provide for her; and at length, having neither house, home, nor means of living, she found a refuge with her friends. She also charges her husband with cruel treatment, and affirms that, in his drunken fury, he has pursued her with a hatchet and attempted her life, and caused her to fly the shelter of her roof. She prays the Court, in divorcing her, to give her the custody of her only child.

Anna St. John, of St. Catherines, Province of Ontario, Canada, was united in the bonds of wedlock on the 14th of April, 1865, to William H. Barnhart, and afterwards immigrated to the State of Illinois, and patronized the village of Hyde Park, where they lived together until the 7th of August of last year, when, to judge by Mrs. Barnhart's affidavit of defendant's non-residence, she deserted him or he deserted her. She claims that he became an habitual drunkard, that her life had become unendurable to her, and that it is impossible that they can ever live together again without misery; wherefore she prays the aid of chancery to relieve her from the chains of wretchedness which now bind her to William H.

BRINE V. BOARD OF TRADE.

The case of Brine v. The Board of Trade was adjudicated temporarily before Judge Williams, yesterday, on motion to amend the answer to the complainant's bill, the Court allowing the amendment to be made. The petitioner also had leave to let his original demurrer stand to the amended answer; and, by consent of the parties, said demurrer was sustained pro forma. Respondent elected to stand by the answer, and a decree was entered in accordance with the opinion of the Court, already published, with this formal modification; and the case will go to the Supreme Court in amended shape.

$50,000 SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

William H. Quirk, by Jackson & Cate, his attorneys, yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against the Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in trespass on the case, $50,000 damages. Plaintiff was a switchman, employed by the road, and was run over and had his legs cut off within the city limits, about a year ago.

CAPIAS.

N. Davis yesterday procured a capias, in the Circuit Court, for the arrest of M. Sederling, a painter, for fraud, for procuring from him a quantity of paints, oils, etc., on the pretense that they were to be used in the erection of Tillotson Bros.' houses at Englewood, said goods being valued at $229.98. Defendant is alleged to have been discharged from the Tillottsons' employ, and the property referred to completed before the goods were ordered on the false pretenses stated.

THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The following modification of the order of the 21st inst., in the matter of the Great Western Telegraph Company, was yesterday made: "The said Stephen L. Lunt, as such Trustee, shall in no event deliver any of the notes or bonds to be secured as aforesaid, until the further order of the Court, and due notice to the petitioning creditor in that behalf."

IN BANKRUPTCY.

A reference was made to the Register in the matter of Harriet E. Collins et al., for final settlement and report.

The Assignee's account, in the matter of the Chicago Attrition and Pulverizing Company, was yesterday referred to Register Hibbard.

Proceedings were ordered dismissed, in the matter of Boyington v. Edwards, unless objections are filed by Monday next.

In the matter of R. Wolf et al., an order was made for attorneys' fees, etc., $201.50.

An order for examination under Section 26 was made in the matter of L. B. Gould et al.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

McNeil & Reilly, yesterday, commenced a suit in the Superior Court against Orrin Smith and William Coats; assumpsit, $2,000 damages.

Durands & Co., yesterday, entered confession of judgment in the Superior Court against Kelly & Clark, on their note, for $141.19; total due, $150.19.

Alvin, Henry and Samuel R. Stephens, yesterday, commenced suit against Theodore E Imhoff and Charles E. Ertz, in the Superior Court; in assumpsit, $3,500 damages.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,229—William H. Quirk v. Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and Pennsylvania Railroad Company; case, $50,000. 8,230—Appeal. 8,231—Peter Hahn v. Albert C. Oertel and Jonas C. Huhn; bill to release Lot 1 in Willig's Subdivision of Lot 189 of Bronson's Addition to the city, from a note. 8,232 and 8,233—Appeals. 8,234—N. Davis v. M. Sederling; capias for $229.98.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,793—William McNeil and John Reilly, partners, v. Orrin Smith and William Coats; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,794—Durands & Co. v. Kelley & Clark; confession, $141.19. 44,795—Alvin, Henry, and Samuel R. Stephens v. Theodore E. Imhoff and Charles E. Ertz; assumpsit, $3,500. 44,796—Appeal. 44,797—Anna v. William H. Barnhart; bill for divorce on the ground of drunkenness, etc. 44,798—Appeal. 44,799—B. F. v. Anna M. Machamer; bill for divorce. 44,800—Mary v. Charles Olm; same.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE WISCONSIN LAND-GRANT.

The Wisconsin Railroad Company have tendered to Gov. Washburn a bond of $125,000, "liquidated damages," that they will construct, according to the requirements of the statute, the Chippewa Valley Railroad, the St. Croix & Superior Railroad, and the Monroe Extension Railroad, and to receive the St. Croix land-grant in case it shall be confirmed to the State. It will be recollected that the former offer of the Company was a penal bond of $300,000 to hold the State harmless as against all damage which it might incur by reason of a failure of the Company to build the road. The bond now offered is for liquidated damages as required by the Governor; or, in other words, it is a confession of judgment by the signers of the bond that they will pay that amount of money into the State Treasury in case the Company fails to build the road, whether the State gets the land-grant or not. It is understood by all the parties interested that this offer will be satisfactory to the people on all the lines of railroad which the Wisconsin Railway Company propose to construct. In the Chippewa Valley, at Menominee, in the St. Croix Valley, and on the line of the Monroe Extension, the universal opinion is expressed that the security is abundant, and ought to be accepted by the Governor. If he shall do so, this will take the land-grant question out of politics, and leave it a pure business matter between the Company and the State.

HIGHLY COMPLIMENTARY.

Of American ingenuity there is no end. When everything seemed to have been done that human smartness could devise to utilize the British author, some genius unknown has hit upon a plan for distributing the noblest works of English literature throughout the United States in such a way that they can hardly be said to have any price at all. The Official Guide of the Chicago & Alton Railroad is not only a local Bradshaw, but a "Monthly Reprint." To the ordinary time-tables are added, from month to month, large portions of the work of some great author; and these portions are so printed that they may be easily detached from the more common matter and rebound for the library. And, what is more, the book thus made up will be one of which no library need be ashamed; for the paper is good, the type is of a new cast, the printing is clear, and there is an elegant abundance of titles, prefaces, and dedication pages, and the ingenious editor announces his intention to purloin from the very latest editions alone. His first choice shows with what elevated ideas he goes to work. Disdaining the lighter and trivial efforts of modern fancy, he resolves to "appeal to the highest culture and the most refined taste." The "fame of Robert Browning as one of the foremost thinkers and poets of the age" has led to the selection of his works to begin with; and, accordingly, the purchasers of the "Official Guide" will in due time possess a complete and handsome selection of them. Nor will the collection be made at a slow rate, if we may judge from the numbers before us, one of which contains sixty pages of the poems, in double columns and in small print, something like the Globe edition of Shakspeare. No doubt Mr. Browning will be pleased to learn that his fame and his genius have earned for him the distinction of coming first on the roll of English poets and thinkers to be distributed gratis on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; for, as we have forgotten to mention, 10,000 copies of the "Official Guide and Monthly Reprint" are given away. But it is not improbable that there are moments when he may aspire to a more generous homage, and wish that his much-admired work were not so handsomely dealt out to those to whom it does not belong, without money and without price.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GENERAL NOTES.

The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company have just finished a fine depot at Davenport, Iowa, and in connection therewith there is building a large and magnificent hotel.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company have settled with the administrator of Mr. Klauser, of Joliet, who was killed by the Sag bridge railroad disaster.

The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for the second week in August were $138,000, against $90,510 for the same week in 1872, showing an increase of $48,190 for this season.

—Quite a little ripple of excitement has been created among Omaha merchants, and in fact among all merchants west of this city, by the recent heavy reduction of freight charges from New York to Omaha. Upon reliable authority we to-day announce the fact that goods can be shipped from New York to Omaha for 60 cents per 100 pounds, whereas the former rate from Chicago to Omaha was 75 cents per 100 pounds. How this reduction was brought about, and for what reason, cannot yet be explained.—*Omaha Bee.*

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.
20 ft. on Monroe-st., near LaSalle.
55 ft. on Fifth-av., adjoining new Times Building.
127 ft. on Canal-st., between Washington and Randolph.
25 ft. on State-st., with building, near Harrison.
Lots on river and Ogden Canal.
160 acres Sec. 13, 38, 13, near Blue Island railroad will pass through this land.
160 acres Sec. 8, 37, 13, on line of Illinois River Railroad.
80 acres n e ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 13, on Junction-av., or Sixty-third-st.
240 acres Sec. 11, 38, 13, on Fifty-fifth-st.; the Danville & Vincennes Railroad will pass through the centre of this land; splendid for subdivision.
120 acres Sec. 20, 38, 13, half mile from railroad and canal.
20 acres in Sec. 14, 37, 13, on line of railroad.
160 acres in Sec. 20, 38, 13, on Sixty-third-st.
40 acres in Sec. 29, 38, 13, on C., B. & Q. Railroad, adjoining Clyde, two miles from city limits.
160 acres in Sec. 38 and 29, 37, 13.
80 acres in Sec. 28, 40, 13.
5-acre block in Attwood's Addition to Washington Heights.
80 acres s e ¼ s e ¼ Sec. 22, 37, 13, near Blue Island.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fountain, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE or rent; great bargain if taken this week. A very desirable brick residence No. 24 Calumet-av., east front, just south of Twenty-second-st., 2-story and basement with attic roof, has all modern improvements; lot 40x145, with good barn; terms very easy. If not sold by Sept. 1, will be for rent. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT SACRIFICE LOT ON THE northeast corner of Pine and Illinois-sts. This is one of the best bargains we have offered on the North Side. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—11 LOTS, EACH 25x124 feet, on Calumet-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK AV., 100x266 FT. ON corner of Thirty-seventh st. and South Park av. No cash payment required if purchaser will improve. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—306 FEET ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., by 266 feet on Thirty-first-st., with improvements renting for $8,000 per annum. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—50X160 FEET ON LAKE-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A LARGE NEW brick house, 16 rooms, and lot 100x160 on Wabash-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,200—HOUSE AND BARN, 10 ROOMS, 359 Burnside-st., on leased lot, 4½ years to run, at $65 per year; no taxes. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS, 4½ ACRES EACH, near Northwestern Car Shops, cheap. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK RESIDENCE, two stories and basement, 10 rooms, large lot, excellent location; West Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, MADISON-ST., WEST OF Ashland-av. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, TWO STORIES and basement, 10 rooms, good location, West Side; $7,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VERY LARGE, DESIRABLE residence property near Madison-st. and Union Park, corner, 72x125; will be sold for $22,000, very easy terms, or exchanged for cheaper property in Cottage Grove; now rented at $2,000. Address T O R, 14 State-st. Office hours 9 to 12.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS AND LOT ON Hubbard-st., near Robey. Price, $2,750; $250 cash; balance $50 per month. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. GOODRICH, STATE-ST.; 100x160 feet, $20 per foot.
Indiana-av., 100x160 feet, $20 per foot.
Prairie-av., 120x161 feet, $12 per foot.
Calumet-av., 120x161 feet, $12 per foot.
10 acres on State-st., $450 per acre.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST ADAMS-st., near Lincoln; brown stone front, new, with all modern improvements; offered at a decided bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR-Shops and Central Park; easy terms, long time. To a party who will build immediately no cash required, and 5 years' time given. Free ride, cars or carriage; excellent train accommodations. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SAVE YOUR RENTS—EVANS-AV., near depot, houses, 12 rooms each, $100 cash, balance monthly.
West Ohio-st., cottage and lot; a bargain.
Montana-st., near Lincoln-av., cottage and lot.
Ohio-st., corner Pine, one lot, cheap.
State-st., near Erie, one lot; a bargain.
Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., one lot; very cheap.
BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., 50X240 FEET, NEAR Thirty-ninth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 60 FEET, NEAR Forty-first-st.; $100. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE COTTAGE LOT, AND barn; east front; 43 Winchester-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON WALLACE-ST., $950; on Hubbard-st., $900; on West Huron-st., between Roby and Hoyne, $800. Also on West Side a big gain. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A PLEASANT, well-established business, paying enough to support two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address Q 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH about $7,000 capital, to buy out the interest of a retiring partner. Business established 5 years. Address G 47, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTNER IN A FIRST-class business, well established. A gentleman with good references, competent to take charge of the finances and $8,000 in cash, will hear of a rare opportunity. Address ALPHA, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $300 OR $400, AND would like to invest in some legitimate business with a party having about the same amount. Address, for two days, L 40, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I AM OPENING UP A new tea, coffee, and fancy grocery store, in a good location; established trade; splendid chance for a young man with a moderate capital. Address P 18, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $12,000 or $15,000 capital may hear of a good opportunity to engage in an established and lucrative business by addressing G 65, Tribune office. The business is fully established, and well known in the city, but may be largely increased by the addition of capital, which may consist in part of real estate or dry goods.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD, ESTABLISHED real estate office. Small capital required. Apply at 171 East Madison-st., Rooms 9 and 11.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SILENT, with $3,000 to $4,000, in a good paying business. AUSTIN, 460 West Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

A PIANO FOR RENT, $5 A MONTH, OR $12 A quarter, or for sale for $100, at No. 246 Calumet-av.

PIANO—INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO BEGINNERS by an experienced teacher. Terms moderate. Inquire at 964 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AN ELEGANT WALNUT MARBLE-TOP AND mirror back hall-stand for $25; a handsome walnut and terry bed-lounge, cost $50, price $28; 20 yards of new Brussels carpet, cost $35, price $20; 21 yards of ingrain carpet for $7; stair carpet, &c., very cheap. No. 643 Michigan-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING INVESTMENTS IN suburban lots, blocks, or acres can be made with B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, No. 122 LaSalle-st., who are offering the choicest locations at Morgan Park and Washington Heights at the very lowest prices and on the most liberal terms. They offer to purchasers the rare opportunity of selecting their own plans for a dwelling, which will be erected upon property sold them, and the whole divided into forty-eight equal monthly payments, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, thus bringing it within reach of persons of moderate income to secure a nice home. They further offer to present to any person or persons a clear warranty title to a splendid residence lot, provided they erect thereon immediately a neat, 6-room cottage or 1½-story Gothic house, this offer to cover six lots, two in each of three blocks, near Morgan-av. station, main line Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Call and see them.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—30 ACRES OF THE finest and best located land between Cornell and South Chicago; will make splendid subdivision. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE BEST 40-ACRE TRACTS at Washington Heights, in the midst of splendid improvements. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE BUT SIX BLOCKS LEFT of that splendid property near Morgan-av. Station, Washington Heights, which, owing to new improvements ordered, will double in value during next 12 months. Price, $120 per lot by the block; ¼ cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years at 7 per cent interest. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 SPLENDID RESIDENCE LOTS AT Irving Park, near fine improvements. Prices low and terms easy. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—16¾ ACRES OF CHOICE PRAIRIE land adjoining C., R. I. & P. R. R., near Washington Heights; good tract for subdivision. Price low and terms easy. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COTTAGE, 20x30, WITH 50x125 feet of ground, near two depots and in the centre of Washington Heights; will be sold at a bargain. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD—CHOICE lots 50x125 feet, close to station, $10 to $15 per foot. Special bargain in two corners, directly east of station, 108x125 feet; $800 each; one-third cash. This is less than $7.50 per foot, and is positively the best bargain in the vicinity.
Ravenswood—Neat cottage and lot, 60 feet front, $3,800; one-third cash. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT AT DESplaines; $1,000, only $200 down, balance in $15 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT DESPLAINES, FIVE ACRES, ALL subdivided into fifty lots, at $250 an acre. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHLY payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 30 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR LAWNDALE, 100 LOTS, 2 fine frame houses, 5 acres, and 3 acres and ½ acre east of depot; 6½ acres on Ogden-av., near depot; lots fronting Douglas Park, $50 per foot; 4 acres near Riverside drive and city limits, cheap; 5 and 10-acre blocks west of Lawndale. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—$100 PER ACRE, 50 ACRES SUBDIvided in lots near new harbor in Calumet; will sell 5 acres or all. T. B. BOYD, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LIST OF SUBURBAN PROPerty advertised in the "Evanston Index." Don't buy until you have written, sending stamp, for the "INDEX," Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FIVE ACRE tract in this elegant suburb, specially suited for a suburban residence. Several handsome building sites at low figures, and a number of first-class houses. Terms made easy. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIX 40 ACRE TRACTS IN SECS. 25, 22, and 24, in Town 38, Range 13—being Lake Township, near the proposed new railroad; on long time and cheap. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK, A a low figure and easy terms. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES A LITTLE NORTHEAST of Humboldt Park; very desirable for subdivision; can be retailed for double the price asked. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!—WE will sell the best piece of acre property ever offered. It is a sure and safe investment, just below Blue Island-av. and D. V. Road will corner on it; will also make a splendid subdivision. For price and terms call on HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON SOUTHWEST CORNER of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. A large part of the purchase money may remain on the property a number of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A SMALL IMproved farm, near Norwood Park and Canfield, or would sell the north half, which will soon be ready for subdivision; parties will be shown the property free of expense. Apply to F. M. FOX & CO., Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES GOOD UNIMPROVED farming land about one mile from Kilburn City, Wis. A bargain. DENTON & LAWRENCE, No. 6 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR DESIRAble city property whereon cash payments will be $500 to $3,000. Send descriptions, price, and terms of what you wish to sell. EDMUND G. STILES, 20 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

WANTED—150 FEET NEAR STATE-ST. AND Thirty-seventh-st.; 150 feet near Milwaukee and Waubansia-avs.; cottage and lot in Highland Park, or in vicinity. Must be bargains. Address for one week, S J, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL FARM, FROM 10 TO 20 acres, well improved and near a good town. Apply to E. GRAY, 91 Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM $10,000 to $12,000, located east of State and between Sixteenth and Thirty-fifth-sts., in exchange for farm worth $6,000 and balance payable inside of two years. Inquire at 759 State-st.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE ON THE NORTH Side suitable for moving; or a cottage built and good real estate taken in payment. Address or apply to H, Room 4, Honore Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT worth $15,000 to $20,000; will pay $5,000 cash, and the balance in real estate, inside or outside of city limits. Address M 90, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PATENT FOR SALE FOR THE WHEELER & Wilson sewing-machine, a rubber apron attachment to prevent the machine-oil from coming in contact with the garment that is being made. This is something that can't fail to make money. Will be sold cheap to the right party. Can be seen in working order at 537 West Madison-st., or at 128 Clark-st. C. BROWNE.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR THE MATRImonial News, price 7 cents. Sample copies sent free. Address Matrimonial News, Chicago.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

M. MORRIS, PRACTICAL SUPERINTENDENT of public and private buildings, having just completed the L. S. & M. S.; and C., R. I. & P. new depot, I am now ready for anything that may offer itself. Will take work on the usual percentage, and give it my own personal supervision. Address M. MORRIS, Room 12, C., R. I. & P. new depot.

WANTED—INVENTORS AND OWNERS OF patent rights, which they wish to dispose of, call on STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS TO know that French patterns can be obtained in any quantity, the most correct ever issued, $5 to $8 each set of 12 assorted; no milliner or dressmaker can afford to pass these new designs by, or be without our new Eureka system of dress cutting, price $2.50. Address Mrs. D. A. JACKSON, Agent, 82 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SIDEWALK TO BUILD—APPLY TO or address H. G., 90 LaSalle-st, Room 26, or Lincoln-av.

WANTED—BUILDING CONTRACTS BY A NEW comer who understands his business; would take subcontracts. Address E 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOMELESS PEOPLE, REMEMBER you owe to your families and to yourself a comfortable home, that will not only give you a shelter and comfortable income, but that will stop your anxiety and uneasiness about dying and leaving your family in want. You can go with the Southwestern Colony for a very little money and get such a home. A party of good citizens who have investigated this matter will leave next Monday. You can hold your tickets and go any time. It won't cost you anything to call and see us. Office, 104 West Monroe-st., GREEN BROS., Agents.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—2 BEST LOTS AT WASHINGton Heights for horse and buggy; also one good lot at Highland Park for good horse. SIDNEY W. SEA & CO., 157 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR EXCHANGE—A LARGE PIECE OF INSIDE property, with improvements, unincumbered; will take some other good property in part, balance about $75,000—5, 10, and 15 years at 8 per cent. Address N 88, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR DESIRABLE IMPROVED farms, worth in the aggregate $75,000, within 50 miles of Chicago, one mile from depot, for improved city property, business or residence. Address M 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—I WILL GIVE A LOT IN IRVING Park, worth $750, for half interest in a paying business. Address L 41, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—750 FEET IN LAKE VIEW, NORTH of Lincoln Park, near the drive; will trade in parts for good farms; streets are all graded and graveled. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, northwest corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM NEAR Lawrence, Kan., for house and lot, or unimproved city or suburban lots. Address E 72, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED Western lands, for city or suburban property; city improved for farms; other city, or vacant lots or acres. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 STANDARD piano, as good as in the city, for a good horse and buggy. Inquire at No. 201 and 203 Halsted-st., corner Van Buren.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—TO BRICK AND lumber manufacturers—First-class city residence lots for brick and lumber. Address Z 59, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A FIRST-CLASS GROVER & BAKER FAMILY machine; equal to new; perfect order; cost $70; will sell for $24. 1053 Indiana-av.

AN ELEGANT, IMPROVED GROVER & BAKER family sewing-machine, in perfect order; cost, $80; price, $25. 643 Michigan-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A HOUSE, TWO-STORY AND BASEment, in a good location for a private boarding-house. Inquire at No. 154 North Halsted-st., between Hubbard and Kinzie.

TO RENT—SEPT. 1, 2-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, hard and soft water, gas, chandeliers, bath-room, 163 South Robey-st. This house is in good order, and on reasonable terms. Apply at 75 Huron-st.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, 825 MICHIgan-av., a few doors south of Harmon-court. In the best of order.

TO RENT—NO. 79 HONORE-ST., CHEAP TO A responsible tenant. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS; rent, $30 per month; No. 880 Washington-av. Inquire at 874 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, bath, hot and cold water; choice neighborhood. Apply at 139 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 50 feet front by 300 feet deep. Best of reference required. Inquire at 472 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE—FURNISHED HOUSE, marble front, all improvements suitable for a first-class boarding-house, or for renting rooms. Owner will board for use of furniture if desired. Address H G M, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE IN THE BLOCK southeast corner Randolph-st. and Willard-place, in nice order and handy to business. L. H. ROBINSON, Room 32 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO GOOD TENANT—Three 2-story and basement frame houses, newly refitted and in fine neighborhood, near horse-cars; one at $30, two at $25. W. H. SAMPSON, 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, SOUTH front, on West Adams-st. Hot and cold water, bathroom, mantel, &c. Cheap. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL FROM the city, the pleasant, nearly new house 463 Fulton-st.; has bath-room and water-closet; surroundings and neighborhood excellent; rent $55 per month; would sell whole or any part of furniture if desired.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 29 McGREGOR-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., west of State-st. Apply to G. W. SHELDON, Room 9, Custom House.

TO RENT—A COSY TWO-STORY HOUSE; RENT $40 per month; gas and large yard; one room pays rent; furniture for sale, $325; splendid location. 1256 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS TO small family; will take rent in board; West Side, near Union Park; pleasant neighborhood. Address L 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON ABERDEEN-ST., SOUTH OF ADams, a 2-story house containing 7 rooms besides closets. Inquire at 63 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—NO. 112 SOUTH GREEN-ST., 9 ROOMS, bath-room, hot and cold water; carpets for sale; immediate possession.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 1569 INDIANA-AV., $25 PER month; 4 rooms, 2 closets, and pantry, good basement, fine yard and shade trees. Apply at house.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house with good barn, furnished; possession given Sept. 1. Call after 11 a. m. 1206 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms on parlor floor; also, furnished rooms at 539 Wabash-av.; the house with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM and bedroom, furnished, en suite or single, with or without board. Also, a large barn. 19 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FROM $10 AND upward; splendid location. Call for three days at 1256 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—WABASH-AV., NEAR PECK-court; hot and cold water all through the house. Address O 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1 FLOOR OF 5 ROOMS IN THOMPSON'S Block, West Madison-st.; gas, water, and water-closets; suitable for housekeeping; rent cheap to the right party. W. H. THOMPSON, 329 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—189 WEST ADAMS-ST., FURNISHED side parlor and one or two other rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, $25 per month; also three rooms for $15, at 78 Smith-st., one block west of Union Park. Inquire at 80 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED AND THREE UNfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, near Union Park. Inquire at No. 76 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES 44, 46 AND 48 EAST ADAMS-ST. Low to a good tenant. Offers received by T. H. BROWN, 208 East VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—THE BRICK STORE 94 EAST KINZIE-st.

TO RENT—3 STORES AND A BASEMENT, RENT cheap; on corner Hinsdale and Wells-sts. Inquire at Hatch House.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE AND BASEMENT store, with vault, closets, etc., cheap. Apply at 209 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF THE LARGE STORE, 221 West Madison-st. One of the very best stands in the city for retail business. Fancy goods, millinery, or dry goods preferred. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIXTURES, NO. 12 MILwaukee-av. Also, store on West Kinzie-st. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—FROM SEPT. 1, FRONT OFFICE ON first floor of building No. 109 Fifth-av. Inquire at Room No. 5, second floor.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED OFFICE or desk-room, on first floor, corner building. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle, cor. Adams-sts., Schlosser Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE WANT TO RENT OUR SECOND floor, 275 South Canal-st., with or without steam-power; can give a good machine shop $10,000 worth of work a year. Apply to W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER, SUITable for any manufacturing business; good location and splendid light. Apply at the southwest corner of VanBuren and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 OR 5 ROOMS south of Fulton-st. and west of Halsted. Address, immediately, BALDWIN, 710 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THIS WEEK, A ROOM BEtween Harmon-court and Thirteenth-st., and Wabash and Michigan-avs., for a first-class select school by a No. 1 teacher. Address, stating particulars, G 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT A LARGE number of houses and cottages to rent. Please send them to us at once. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have pleasant rooms and good board at $5 per week each; quiet neighborhood; convenient to cars.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS with board.

164 LEAVITT-ST., CORNER OF JACKSON—A young married couple, or two young ladies, can find a good home in private family, and at reasonable rates, by applying at once.

422 WEST JACKSON-ST., 1 FINELY FURnished room, also 2 unfurnished front rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen and wives. No other boarders.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms to rent, with board, east of Union Park.

532 WEST MADISON-ST.—HOME FOR INDUStrious working girls.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with rooms, $4 to 5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

118 120, AND 142 THIRD-AV.—SEVERAL NICELY furnished rooms, with first-class board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE SUITE OF front rooms to let with board.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEATLY FURNISHED rooms to rent with board. References given and required.

372 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, with board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), NEAR Twenty-ninth—A first-rate place to board; good table, modern improvements, cheerful society, and every hotel and home comfort, with surprisingly low prices.

510 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUIT OF front rooms; also single rooms. Apply at 506 Wabash-av. References required.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT LOCATION; good rooms, and board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN TWENty-first and Twenty-second-sts.—Desirable rooms, en suite or single, with board; unfurnished front and back parlors. References.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR FIVE GENtlemen, within one mile of McVicker's. North Side preferred. State terms.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE board in a strictly private family where something more edible than silverware is occasionally set upon the table; location immaterial. Address 312 Michigan-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILER, 44 INCHES BY 12 FEET, 44-3 tubes, dome; one 60 inches by 14 feet, 51-3½ tubes; dome, new; one 44 inches by 18 feet, 5 16-inch flues; second-hand, nearly as good as new. Engine, 16x26, right-hand. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BOILER, 46 INCHES IN DIAMETER, 14 feet long, 5x10 inch flues; bran new. J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—48 CARAT GOLD WATCHES AND chains, 1 colts revolving shot-gun, and 1 case surgical instruments, brought in for sale in drug store, 333 Division-st.

FOR SALE—SHELVING, COUNTERS AND FIXtures for a boot and shoe store, at less than half price; call at northeast corner State and Forty-seventh-sts. G. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE—NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSION FOR Cook County, having 3¾ years to run, cheap. Address L 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LONDON LAMinated steel breech-loader, by Joseph Wilson, with solid leather case and fitting complete; second-hand; $35. Messrs. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 283 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MAN—A grocery store, with an established trade and good fixtures; for rent cheap to a responsible party, with light stock of groceries for sale. Inquire at corner of Taylor-st. and Southwestern-av., between 2 and 6 p. m.

A MAN THAT IS A PRACTICAL CIGAR MANUFACturer and has some capital, and wishes to go to L'Anse, Michigan, can do well. For particulars call on HASKELL BROTHERS, Tribune building—(basement.)

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE, DOING FROM $90 TO $100 per week cheap for cash. Reason for selling, proprietors going to Europe. Apply to 525 Wabash-av.

A NICELY FURNISHED BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale, having 40 boarders, and centrally located; will sell cheap for cash; cause, poor health of owner. Apply in person to THOMAS J. WELLS, 1096 Indiana-av.

A GROCERY STORE ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near Egan-av., doing a good business, for sale. Cheap rent. Reasons given for selling. None need apply except those who mean business. Address M 7, Tribune office.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE for sale. 51 North Halsted-st.

CANAL BOAT FOR SALE—THE UNDIVIDED half of boat and team, at less than value. Boat has good run of trade for the season. She will be in Chicago about the Twenty-fifth of this month. Apply at 258 Calumet-av., after 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE BOSTON Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 44 and 46 West Adams-st.; 6 years' lease of building, at a very cheap rent; boiler, engine, shafting, pulleys, horse, wagon, harness, carpet cleaning machine, with patent for the State of Illinois, or city of Chicago only. Must be sold, as the owner cannot attend to it. Has cleared over $2,000 since April. This is a good chance. Call and see for yourself, from 7 to 9, or 4 to 6. A. N. HANKINSON.

GOOD LEGITIMATE BUSINESS OPENINGS IN all lines of business on hand, requiring $300 to $10,000. Call. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

HOTEL BUSINESS CHANCE—PARTNER WANTED in the best located and best paying hotel in the city, South Side. Inquire of PHELPS BRO. & CO., 200 East Madison-st.

LEASE OF BIG FRONT STORE, 3 COUNTERS, shelves, stove, stools, awning, &c., for sale for $75 if taken immediately. At 328 State-st.

LOOK AT NOTICE IN LAST SUNDAY'S TRIBune, page 14, sixth column, and ninth from top. It will pay. Cut it out and bring it with you.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE, WITH 22 beds, in the best location of the town. Reason for selling, death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS IN A VALUABLE portable patent bedstead and bed combined, for sale. Model and inventor can be seen at Room 3, 133 Clark-st.

TWO CIGAR STANDS TO RENT, ONE IN A first-class hotel. Apply, Nos. 1 and 3 Monroe-st., in Wheeler's Livery, to GEO. D. HODGES.

TWELFTH-ST. EXCHANGE AND SAMPLE ROOM, 74 East Twelfth-st., corner of Wabash-av., for sale, rent, or will take a partner, on account of ill health.

THE FINEST CIGAR STORE IN CHICAGO FOR sale; centrally located. Good reason given for selling. F 64, Tribune office.

WE ARE OFFERING THE BEST CHANCES TO make money fast ever offered. Small capital required. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

$50 WILL BUY SHELVING AND FIXTURES, which cost $150. Inquire at Store 97 Blue Island-av.

$100 WILL BUY AN OFFICE BUSINESS, PAYing from $5 to $10 per day. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

$250 WILL BUY NICELY-FURNISHED OFFICE and business established that will pay above amount per month. Call to day at room 21, 122 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE STOCK OF CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, also a few second-hand buggies cheap, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., near West Washington. H. B. HILL.

BUGGIES—THE CHICAGO BUSINESS AND DAYton delivery wagons at 155 West Washington-st., very low for next 30 days. J. G. PARSONS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-SEATED business buggy, entirely new, at a bargain for cash. Apply at 266 South May-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SET NEW COACH-HARNESS, medium, for $100 cash. 226 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—110 HORSES JUST ARRIVED FROM the country, must close them out immediately to close up an estate, at No. 20 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A DRIVING AND WORK horse. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—1 BAY MARE 4 YEARS OLD, 1 BLACK mare 5 years old. Warranted sound, and will drive single or double. Apply at 909 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW CALIFORNIA TOP buggy cheap. Room 3, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—SPAN OF MATCHED BLACK CARriage horses, well used to the city. Address 41 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO TOP BUGGIES; TWO democrat; square box open buggy; two express wagons; one Portland cutter; one horse, harness, and wagon. At HATHAWAYS, 660 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE PAIR OF MATCHED BAY horses, weigh about 1,050 each, perfectly sound and young, for sale cheap. Apply at B. F. NORRIS & CO.'S, 148 State-st., up-stairs.

SECOND-HAND PHAETONS, TOP AND OPEN buggies for sale at PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.'S, 225 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—A DOCTOR'S PHAETON ON payments of $20 per month. Address G 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HORSE, BUGGY, and harness in exchange for liquors. 225 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY HORSE IN EXchange for real estate. Call between 9 and 10 a. m. B. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S RIG, HORSE, BUGgy, and harness, in good order, or buggy alone. Apply to or address BUYER, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 131 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE SAVINGS BANK charter. Address W 22, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS IN sums of $5,000 and upwards on real estate in and near Chicago, at 9 and 10 per cent. F. C. TAYLOR, Room 6 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, commercial and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN—$3,000 TO LOAN UPON IMproved city property. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG AND SHORT TIME, on real estate, leaseholds, and good collaterals. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000 TO $40,000 AT 9 AND 10 PER CENT on city real estate. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $30,000 ON THE "CRENshaw" Farm, 1,120 acres, adjoining the State Salt Works, in Gallatin County, Ill., valued at $90,000. S. SPEAR, care A. J. Galloway & Son, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—FROM $300 TO $500 FOR ONE YEAR on No. 1 real estate security; will pay 20 per cent interest. Address K 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500; TWO OR THREE YEARS; will pay 10 per cent interest and 2½ per cent commission; city real estate worth $7,000 as security. Address Z 4, Tribune office.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE CITY PROPERty in sums of $2,000 or over, at $10 per cent interest. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 15 and 16.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, AUG. 23, ON Desplaines-st., between Harrison and Twelfth, a horse, wagon and harness; owner can obtain same by proving property and paying charges. Inquire at 337 South Desplaines-st. or 171 West Polk-st.

FOUND—ON FORTY-FOURTH AND CHARLES-st., on the 17th inst., a small gray pony. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING LAST, A SMALL black velveteen cape lined with red flannel. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 130 Adams-st. or at 601 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON THE 21ST AUGUST, 1 BAY HORSE, white star in forehead, black mane and tail; will give a reward of $15 to the finder if returned to No. 19 East Indiana-st.

LOST—A SORREL HORSE WITH STRIPE IN his forehead; one white hind leg. The finder will oblige the owner by returning him to THOS. O'BRIEN, corner Sedgwick and Sigel-sts., or leaving word at Michigan Central Depot.

LOST—A SPECIMEN BOOK CONTAINING PLATES and names. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to 126 and 128 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 22D AUGUST A. D. 1873, 1 black horse, star in forehead, 14½ hands high, about 7 years old, with wagon and harness; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying costs. Apply at Town Hall, town of Lake. THOMAS GAHAN, Police Sergeant.

TAKEN UP—A RED COW, SUNDAY, 24TH. OWNer can have her by proving property and paying charges, by calling at 199 Winchester-av.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HOME—SUNDAY, AUG. 24, ASHELL MERRET, 16 years old, dark complexion; recent hurt; had scar on his forehead, and a slight cut on the side of his nose; very dark eyes. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his anxious mother, Mrs. J. MERET, 546 State-st.

PERSONAL—WILL: AM ANXIOUS TO SEE YOU as soon as possible. W H B.

PERSONAL—MISS ELIZA NORTON CAN LEARN something to her advantage by addressing G 60, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—F. W. L.—CANNOT WAIT FOR YOU after 5:30 this evening.

INSTRUCTION.

A HIGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED teacher of modern languages (for 5 years professor at an English university), is open for an engagement either with schools or for private lessons. Classes. Best of references. Address Z 93, Tribune office.

PROF. VANDER NAILLEN WILL REOPEN IN A few days his school of civil engineering; surveying, and drawing. Room 50, Reaper Block, near Court-House.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE MAN OF twenty years' business experience and large acquaintance, an agency for some Chicago or Western manufactory; not particular what kind of goods manufactured; if found satisfactory, would invest a few thousand dollars. Address W W W, Grand Pacific Hotel.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 98 East Madison-st., Room 5.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED—TWO LADIES, living in a retired situation, well-read, somewhat traveled, would like an impersonal correspondence with a few persons of ability of any age. Address ESTHER SUMMERSON or ADA CLARE, Portsmouth, Va.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTed with the grocery business; a Swede preferred. Inquire at 298 North Market-st. KLINE & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN QUICK WITH THE pen and accurate at figures, as bill-clerk. Address, stating age, experience, and salary required, L 59, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—PLANING MILL FOREMAN—A COMpetent man to run a first-class country mill, and manufacture doors, blinds, sash, frames, &c. None but those who can furnish good references need apply. Letters of application may be addressed to the undersigned at Joliet, Ill., and one of the proprietors can be seen at the office of Frank Douglas Manufacturing Company, 253 and 255 South Canal-st., on Monday morning, August 25, at 10 o'clock. MASON & PLANTS, Joliet, Will Co., Illinois.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE salesmen who have had experience in the business and come well recommended. Those who can speak English and German preferred. Address or apply to F. VORDERMARK & SONS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A WAGON-MAKER AT 225 COTTAGE Grove-av.

WANTED—20 GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE makers. FROMHOLD & BRESKE, 164 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, AND RELIABLE watchmaker; situation permanent to a right kind of a man; recommendations required. Address S. N. MONROE, Danville, Ill.

WANTED—2 GOOD BARBERS, AT 70 BLUE Island-av.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 CUSTOM CUTTER, TO take a situation outside of city. Good wages. Call at the Commercial Hotel, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WANTED—MASON TO PLASTER. ONE PREferred who wants to locate in a thriving town, thirty miles out. Call Wednesday. J. G. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PRACTICAL BRICKlayers and stone-masons, to contract for the labor of a block of buildings of about 300 m brick, and 100 cords of stone. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TINNER; NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS men need apply at 182 State-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD BRICKLAYERS AT Grand Crossing; take Fort Wayne, Illinois Central, or Michigan Southern train. Apply at depot.

WANTED—SIX GOOD BOOK COMPOSITORS AT KNIGHT & LEONARD'S, 105 to 109 Madison-st. None but first-class workmen need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER TO RUN A chair on his own account. Apply at 131 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—5 LATHERS 3 PLASTERERS. APPLY Tuesday morning; the highest wages paid; come prepared to work. MILLARD & DECKER, Room 5, 2159 and 161 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—10 HANDS TO WORK ON COATS BY machine or by hand. Call at 129 Canalport-av., in the clothing store.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO CANVASS THE CITY with a good selling article. Apply at 653 State-st., shoe store.

WANTED—A GOOD COAT TAILOR TO GO IN country. Inquire at CAHN, WAMPOLD & CO., 60 and 62 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer; must thoroughly understand the business; references required. Address L 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD METAL WORKER AT THE Northwestern Show Case Manufacturing Company, 59 and 61 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 26, TEN stone masons to work on Trinity Church, Twenty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av.; wages, $3 per day; 10 bricklayers to work on Rush-st.; also carpenters to work on LaSalle, near Oak-st. Inquire at the church, Twenty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av. McGLINCHY & MERGOLD.

WANTED—2 GOOD TINNERS. Apply this morning, ready to go to work. DECKER BROS., 209 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS BRICKLAYERS, AT 245 South Park-av., south of Sixteenth-st. $4 per day.

WANTED—A GOOD FLOOR MAN HORSE SHOEP, at 815 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER TO ACT AS foreman in country shop. Apply at 38 and 40 Lake-st.

WANTED—FRESCO PAINTERS. N. MATSON & CO., cor. Monroe and State-sts. E. S. MIRAGOH.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH AND trimmer for light work. Inquire of A. B. CLARK & CO., 402 and 404 West Madison-st.

WANTED—25 STONECUTTERS AND A FEW carvers; steady work guaranteed to good workmen. Apply at GRAVESON'S Stone-Yard, Cologne-st., Bridgeport.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY UNDERstands taking care of horses. Apply at 21 North Clinton-st. W. SPRINGER.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 10 sawmill hands; free fare; work the year round. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS, WHO CAN MAKE from $3 to $4 per day. 25 saw-mill laborers for Michigan. 50 to pile wood, at $2 per day; one year's work; also, 200 for railroads. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR THE CHICAGO & ALTON Railroad; long job near the city; good wages; sure pay; company work. Come early with baggage. C. J. SNELL & CO., 25 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD MEN TO GO OUT TO-night. 15 saw-mill hands; $26 to $35 per month and board; fare free. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WASHER at Hendrickson's stables, 204 and 206 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art; a good chance. Call at SMITH'S Art Gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH $3 TO $100, TO TRAVEL and sell our new articles; wanted everywhere. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st.; Room 14.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO COULD LOAN me $300, to whom I will pay a fair salary; steady employment and security given. Address L 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO THE LADIES—WE WISH TO EMploy three ladies on salary or commission. Call at 23 Foot Block, corner Clark and Monroe-sts., before noon.

WANTED—A NO. 1 MAN TO DRIVE TEAM AND work about a place in the country. Apply at 360 Wabash-av., Room 4.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO RUN A STICKING-machine for sash, doors, and blinds. Apply at 42 and 44 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., MEN; farmers preferred, at $75 per week, in country towns. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—ONLY EXPERIENCED AND RELIable peddlers of patent medicines will get a good job by calling or addressing CHAS. W. ZAREMBA & CO., 205 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A FIRST-CLASS LOCAL advertising canvasser. Only those who have a large city acquaintance need apply. Liberal inducements. "FIGARO," 36 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN TO HANDLE THE BEST THING out; $5 to $8 a day easily on $3 to $10 cash. Room 18, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WITH OR WITHOUT experience, to sell light goods; salary and commission paid. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14. WEBSTER & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER; ONE who is willing to work; references required. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 205 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD BOYS THAT HAVE worked at carriage painting. J. G. PARSONS, 155 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND CANVASSers in every county in the State for an entirely new kind of washing machine "that beats the world;" liberal inducements; no risk. For further particulars address or apply to SMITH BROS., No. 222 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, HELP TO GET OUT of a "pinch" and save a valuable contract; none but those having some capital and the best of references need call for 105 at Anderson's Hotel.

WANTED—AN ASSOCIATE AT A FAIR SALARY who can loan his employer $1,000 on good security, and superintend four establishments. 129 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD HOSTLER, A MARRIED man; apartments handy to live in. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

WANTED—A PUBLISHER FOR A MONTHLY paper. Address, giving particulars, N R Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY, 14 YEARS OLD; must stay evenings when necessary. Call in basement 865 Michigan-av., till 10 a. m.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TABLE WAITERS wanted, to whom best wages in the city will be paid. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m., at BROWN'S, Madison and Clark-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT laundress in private family at Lake Forest. Apply to D. R. HOLT, 245 South Water-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL FOR a private family. Swede or Norwegian preferred. 867 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private boarding-house; to one who understands cooking, washing, and ironing liberal wages will be given. Apply for three days at corner of Thirty-first and Laurel-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO WORK IN A small family; good wages. Call between 10 and 12 in the morning at 223 Park-av., corner Hoyne-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 986 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG NORWEGIAN OR SWEDE girl for second work and to care for children. Inquire at 263 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN AND SECOND girl. Swede or Norwegian preferred. Call at 15 South Union-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at Oak Park. Apply at 107 Fifth-av., up-stairs, to J. E. ROY.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO IS WILLING and able to do her work. Also, a neat and experienced girl to take charge of children and do light work about the house. Irish nationality not wanted. Apply at 22 Groveland Park, or 168 East Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO general housework for three. Apply, for three days, at 404 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL work in a small private family; first-class recommendations required. Apply at 43 May-st., between Washington and Madison, for two days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, also second girl to assist in washing and ironing, at 1253 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 733 WEST JACKSON-ST., A COMpetent girl to do general housework; must come well recommended; family small; call at once.

WANTED—TWO KITCHEN GIRLS AT EVERETT House, 218 West Madison-st., cor. Peoria. Inquire of head cook.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework. Inquire at 878 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE FOR cooking, washing, and ironing, and one for up-stairs work, at 976 Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK in a small family of four, and a girl to take care of children. 210 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of two; must be good cook and good ironer. Call at 173 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Scandinavian girl for general housework, at 519 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR WASHING AND IRONing in a private boarding-house. No. 165 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in small family. Apply at once, 1310 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, with reference; good wages paid. Apply at No. 11 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family. 648 Burnside-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 136 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 199 PARK-av., near Robey-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 150 South Hoyne-st.; a good girl will get a good place and good wages.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL. APPLY ROOM 5, LUMberman's Exchange, corner Franklin and South Water-sts., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER TO go into the country, and have charge of workroom. Apply between 1 and 3 p. m., at D. B. FISK & CO.'S.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD IRONER. FOR INFORMAtion apply at the Matteson House.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LADIES' CLOTHES AND shirt-ironers. Apply at Home Laundry, 533 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHOE-PASTER. 307 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—20 FINISHERS FOR LADIES' UNDERwear, 111 Franklin-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO PLAY THE MELODEON and sing, to travel to the fairs, for which a good salary will be paid. Call in person, immediately, at No. 19 South Halsted-st. G. W. BENSON, with Grahams & Co.

WANTED—LADIES TO SELL RUBBER GOODS to ladies; $18 to $20 a week can be made in city or country. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 168 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A LADY CASHIER FOR BARBER-shop; must be of good character and appearance. Address Z 5, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A boot and shoe manufactory; has had seven years' experience in the sole-leather department, and understands every kind of machinery in use in that department. Address FRED, 57 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, who has been connected with one of the largest alcohol and spirit distilleries and wholesale liquor house in Cincinnati, Ohio; has a full knowledge of rectifying and compounding; is a practical bookkeeper and correspondent. Inquire of HIBBEN & CO., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH AND PRACtical bookkeeper and cashier of many years' experience in this city desires a situation with some good house. Best of city references given. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A position in an office, or as cashier or bookkeeper. Is a plain, rapid writer and good accountant. Address J 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CLOTHING STORE, city or country. Is a good stock-keeper and salesman. Understands cutting. Call or address H. P. JALONACK, 71 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A wholesale or manufacturing house, by a practical and experienced accountant. Address L 67, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL FOREMAN in a sash, door and blind factory. Best of city references given, if required. Address W 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT JOB compositor in a first-class job office; South Side preferred. Address W 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND COMpetent shoemaker; is willing to do all kinds of work in that line. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A CARRIAGE-PAINTer, good finisher and striper, and capable of taking charge of any shop. Would like a steady job. Address D 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-turner; can also run scroll saw. Address G T, 610 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINgle, as cook in a hotel or restaurant. Can do meat or pastry. Good reference. Call or address COOK, 427 Canal-st., South Side.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE, WHO CAN speak English and German, as porter or driver. Address H L, 190 North Peoria-st., up-stairs. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—COLLECTING BY AN EXperienced collector either by salary or commission. Good references and security given. F 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady young man; understands the care of horses and carriages, and can milk; good city references, if required. Address C 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman of long experience in the old country and here; best references. Address Z 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS teamster or watchman in some wholesale house; can come well recommended as to sobriety and honesty. Apply at 237 East Division-st. J. W. GOODRICH.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN experienced coachman from the East, who understands and can treat sick horses. Address No. 4 North Wells-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR FOR A good house, on salary or commission; best of city reference and best of security given. U 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, where he could make himself useful; not afraid of work. Or would like to invest a few hundred in some safe business where strict attention to business will be appreciated. Address, for two days, C 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS collector for a good house; best of references given and good securities for a permanent situation. L 42, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WELSH GIRL to do chamber or laundry work. 51 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS in a private family. Please call at No. 166 Townsend-st. Reference given if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress, in a private family; best city reference. Address Z 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and one as second girl. Address 343 Hubbard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS—ONE as cook and the other second girl, in a respectable family. Please call, for two days, at 115 DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, willing to do washing and ironing, or waiting on table. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 370 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ON A FARM, BY A WIDow woman, who understands all kinds of work; has a boy 11 years old and girl of 8. Apply at 159 Bunker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady to do housework in a private family. Call or address 140 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework or laundry work in a small family. Please call at 121 Wentworth-av. and Twentieth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GOOD girl, well able to do washing and ironing and plain cooking. Call at 176 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at 227 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Apply at 79 Dekoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work and make herself generally useful; can give good references. Please call at 143 North Elizabeth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, in a private family. Call at 395 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a small private family, as cook, washer and ironer. Please call, for two days, at 140 Mitchell-st., near Canal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A NUMBER OF GOOD girls at the Scandinavian Employment Room, 228 North Clark-st., near Division.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID. NO objection to assist in dining-room in a private family. Call at 147 North Desplaines-st., any time to-morrow.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADIES' DRESSMAKER wishes work in private families, by day or week. Terms reasonable. Has sewing machine. 1235 Wabash-av., one door from Thirtieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, as seamstress in a private family. Understands dressmaking. Call or address S A F, 31 Sedgwick-st., for two days.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—MISS EMILY HEWSON, Professional Nurse, 228 Calumet-av. All chronic diseases a specialty.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS children's nurse; speaks English, and can give the best recommendations. Apply at No. 19 O'Brien-st., near Jefferson, at MISS OCTAVIE'S.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS. APPLY at 104 Bremer-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY PERSON DESIRING to secure a competent housekeeper may address C 69, care of Tribune office. The applicant is a New England lady, and is an experienced housekeeper.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WANTS TO take charge of the sweeping of offices. Address 290 West Indiana-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF BODY OF EDWARD Huguelet, supposed drowned on evening of 19th inst., in lake near I. C. R. R. Round House, foot of Twelfth-st. When he left home had on checked shirt, gray pants. Height 5 feet 6 inches. Brown moustache and whiskers; has lost his left hand. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the body will be thankfully received by LOUIS HUGUELET, 40 Cedar-st.

THE CAMP-MEETING.

The Sixth Day Witnesses No Relaxation of Interest.

Three Thousand Worshipers in Attendance Yesterday.

Sermons by the Revs. S. G. Lathrop, P. B. Pease, and A. T. Needham.

Report that the Meeting Will Close on Wednesday.

Yesterday at the camp-grounds witnessed no relaxation of the regular attendance upon the meetings, though a much less number were present than on Sunday. The morning trains, as usual, carried out large crowds that augmented the crowd of worshippers, all told, to nearly 3,000 persons. The day, in respect to its order and quietude, was a duplicate of those that had gone before. The police had nothing to report. In respect to its religious interest, it was perhaps the best day of the meeting. Respecting the weather, no day could have been more pleasant until evening, when the sky became black with clouds, and rain was threatened. This last was not, however, as serious an inconvenience as many would suppose, for, even if it had rained ever so hard, still, meetings would have been held in the large and well-sheltered tents. The camp-meeting nomenclature is in some instances a misnomer and misleads. The so-called church tents are not tents at all. They are houses. They are church buildings, and some of them are as substantial as some of our Chicago churches, and as large. The Swiss cottages around its circle, and over the grounds, are likewise solid structures. In fact there is but precious little of the "camp" feature about a camp-meeting. The deople dwell in houses. They eat their meals on tables, sleep on real beds, walk about on carpets, sit in rockers, write on desks, get their water out of wells, have their grounds laid off in avenues, and their streets lighted at nights, and all that sort of thing. There is no camping about it. It ought to be called by some other name at Desplaines. So the rain which was threatened last evening, even if it had come to pass, would not have seriously discommoded any one.

THE FORENOON RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The regular programme of exercises in all its particulars was carried out. The early morning prayer-meeting, the church-tent meeting, the children's meeting, mothers' meeting, praise meeting, etc., were all on the meridian at the appointed time.

At 10:30 the Rev. S. G. Lathrop, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, delivered the sermon. The opening religious services were conducted by the Rev. Robert Shephard, pastor of the Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The opening hymn was the well-known first hymn of all Methodist collections, commencing—

Oh! for a thousand tongues to sing.

After prayer by Mr. Sheppard, he announced the second hymn, which was the beautiful and expressive one commencing—

There is a fountain filled with blood,

which was sung by the audience in the beautiful tune called "Cleansing Fountain."

THE SERMON.

The topic of the sermon was "Christ's Ability to Save," and was founded on Heb., 7, 25: "Wherefore He is able also to save them to the uttermost that come to God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them." The speaker proceeded to say: Man is lost. This is the most terrible fact of our being. Lost, helpless, without divine interposition hopeless. This fact lies at the foundation of the Christian system—rendering the office and work of Christ significant and necessary. Man is redeemed. The great burden of the Gospel—its one central idea is—the revelation of this fact. "While shepherds kept their flocks by night,"—and oh! how dark was the night of ignorance and sin which rested upon the moral world. An angel proclaimed the Gospel, saying, "Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is this day in the City of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord." This Gospel message was not sent to the palace of royalty or the homes of the rich and noble, but to the shepherds,—the representatives of the people,—as this Gospel was a glorious message of good news to all people. The text declares that Christ is *able* to save. This ability is evident from: 1. His exalted dignity. A Divine being. Hence infinite wisdom and almighty power are His. 2. The infinite merit of His sacrificial offering. He gave His life a ransom for the race. 3. The perpetuity of His intercessions. Who ever liveth to make intercession? 4. He has saved men. The highest demonstrations of a physician's skill is found in the results of His practice. Jesus, the Almighty Savior, has during the ages been demonstrating His power to save by the exercise of that power, and countless myriads of saved ones now before the throne are the proofs of His ability to save. The text declares His ability to "save them that come to God," that come to God "*by Him*," and to save such "to the uttermost." This implies through all periods, to the farthest limits of time, and all classes. Humanity never goes so low that infinite compassion and love cannot reach it and the Divine Savior save it. And the words also imply His ability to perfectly save. He can not only improve our moral condition, lessen our moral woes and help us, but He is able to perfectly save—to save to the uttermost. In conclusion: 1. Christ is just as *willing* as he is able. 2. And He is just as able and willing to save now as He ever can be. 3. Hence, all should *now* come to God by Him and be saved to the uttermost.

The audience was large for a week-day service, and listened with marked attention.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICE.

This was premised by the usual interesting children's meeting, mother's meeting, etc., after which came the regular preaching, which began at 2:30. The divine selected by the Presiding Elder to officiate on this occasion was the Rev. P. B. Pease, the Presiding Elder of the Janesville District, Wisconsin Conference. He spoke substantially as follows, basing his remarks upon these words: "Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise Him who is the health of my countenance and my God."—Ps. 42: 11. The Psalms never wear out. They are a reflection of human nature and are applicable to Christian experience in all its phases. David was passing through one of the greatest trials of his eventful life, the rebellion of his favorite son Absalom. In the darkest hour of his humiliation, his confidence in God is unfaltering. The text presents us a phase of Christian experience profitable to consider, viz.: Causes and cure of spiritual depression. Joy is the requirement, but depression is inseparable. The best of persons at times are its victims. Among the causes are those pertaining to our physical nature, so intimate is the relation of soul and body. Depression comes by reason of irregular and bad habits, poor health, and ignorance of the laws of life. It also comes, often, through the imagination, which has a wonderful influence, affecting our happiness. Through this influence, disease, and even death, has resulted. Many a man's trials in the shadow of the poor-house, who is rich if he did but know it, have originated in this way. The causes may also be of a social nature, pertaining to our family, and life, and kindred.

"The skeleton in the home" is not all poetry. It is a life-long reality to many of us. They may tell of a moral nature pertaining to our spiritual life. The discovery of the loss of spirituality, the hiding of God's face, is, or ought to be, to every one, the discovery of sorrow. We may yield to that innate tendency of our fallen natures, to presumption, and finding ourselves upon the verge of disaster, may cry, Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me? Then, again, the causes of this disquietude are often providential and wholly beyond our control. The second part of the sermon noted the cure of depression. This was found in the words of the text. The appeal is to our reason. *Why* art thou cast down, O my soul? We should search the cause. To know the reason is often a belief, though we may not be able to remove the cause. Hope thou in God. Unswerving confidence in God is the basis of successful piety and our security in times of trials. Again, the precious assurance that all things work together for good to them that love God, is sufficient to inspire us with courage in the hour of darkness and trial. He closed by calling upon those who were in trouble from any cause to hope in God. He who notes the falling of a sparrow cannot fail to hear the prayers of His children.

THE EVENING SERVICE.

The sermon at this hour, 7:45, was preached by the Rev. A. T. Needham, of Dunton. After the preliminary services he announced his text, which is recorded in Mark 10: 21-22: "Then Jesus beholding him, loved him, and said unto him, One thing thou lackest, go thy way," etc. If I take a watch in trade and perceive the case to be pure metal, the dial perfect, the hands properly set, the springs of the case good, and, in fact, all external particulars to be complete, I naturally ask the question, Will it keep perfect time? I wind it, but find no responsive tick. I take it to the jeweler, and am informed there is just *one thing* lacking. I ask what it lacks, and he tells me it has no main-spring. The absurdity of the thing—a watch without a main-spring—provokes our mirth. The ruler professing religion, without its spirit is like a watch without a main-spring.

1. Character of the applicant, ascertained from several particulars. First, his office; qualifications for office of ruler; learned in the law; a man of exemplary character.

2. His confession. "All this have I kept from my youth," &c. This confession openly made where opportunity for contradiction was afforded.

3. The manner of his approach and the matter of his question. His approach indicates his zeal. Mark says he "ran and knelt." The matter of his question indicate his sincerity. Satisfied that he had kept the whole, he is conscious of a lack.

4. Answer of Christ. The reverend speaker here noted the unequivocal reply of the Savior in full, and, after further observations on the instructions given to the young man, closed his discourse.

THE RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

Nearly one hundred inquirers, thus far in the meeting, have approached the altar. The feeling that exists is of the quiet kind, that manifests itself in the heart as well as the tongue. It may be safely said this interest is increasing. The large number of members present have been likewise well indoctrinated during the progress of the meeting, and, by conference, prayer, and confession, are finding a deeper love for, and a stronger faith in, their Savior. The ministers are all at work, and it is no exaggeration to say that a religious exercise of some kind, either of prayer, conference, confession, etc., is taking place at about every hour of the day. The good seed is being sown, and some of it is falling on good ground.

THE ELK GROVE CONFERENCE

convened in Mrs. Pearson's tent, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of transacting any business that might be called up. The Rev. Dandy presided. It was unanimously agreed by the body to recommend the Rev. E. McClish for ordination to the Annual Conference, which meets in Mendota in September. Several other matters, only of nominal importance, were attended to, and the Conference adjourned.

THE HOTELS

are still doing a lively business. The "weary travelers" continue to call in great numbers, and are always accommodated with the best the market affords. Messrs. Turner & Russ, proprietors of the "Boarding-House Tent," known as the Grand Pacific of the camp-ground, will continue to look after the interest of any Chicago friends who may register with them. Gen. John A. Logan and family, and several other celebrities, discussed the merits of their dinner-table Sunday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. J. O. Peck, the able and popular pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church, of Chicago, preaches at 10:30 this morning. It is to be regretted this announcement could not have been made earlier, as many from the city, if they but knew of it, would avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing Mr. Peck. It is a rule with the Presiding Elder not to announce the name of the minister who will preach. This is all very well under certain circumstances, but there are instances when there would be something in a name, if known. Many wonder why President Fowler has not not been on the ground and in the stand. It can only be stated here that the department of annunciation is exclusively in control of the Presiding Elder. He is no doubt doing what he believes to be the very best for the meeting.

THE CLOSING HOUR.

It is reported, not officially, but on very good authority, that the camp meeting will close on Wednesday, and that the midnight hour of that day is the time set for the final service. This last and silent hour will be devoted, Providence permitting, if our authority is correct, to a grand praise and prayer-meeting, with the Doxology and Benediction in conclusion.

EQUITABLE LIFE-ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

An advertisement has lately been inserted in several of our leading newspapers, the intent of which is chiefly to injure the Equitable Life-Assurance Society.

Inasmuch as reference is made to the last report of the Company, as its Actuary I feel it my duty to notice it. The advertisement, commencing with some general remarks on life-insurance, soon enters into a comparison of the mutual and joint stock systems, much to the advantage of the former, and then goes on to a comparison of results, taking the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of this city as an example of the mutual system, and the Equitable Life as an example of the joint stock system; making it appear by necessary implication that the Equitable is subject to all the evils which have just been asserted to belong to the joint stock class of companies.

In reply to this, it may be stated that in the year 1853, the Legislature, in their wisdom, and after experience of dangers attending the simple mutual system, passed a law that no new life-insurance company should be started without first depositing with the State $100,000 as a guarantee for their policies. This in effect prevented the formation thereafter of any purely mutual company, and no company has been founded since, in the State, without a stock capital.

When the Equitable Society was founded, this law was in force, and its promoters had to raise the amount named by the State by means of a stock capital; but, to make it clear that profit on their stock was not their motive in starting the Company, they adopted the principle in their charter—a principle not adopted by any company previously formed, and by very few formed since—that the dividends upon their stock, which, in obedience to the enacted wisdom of the State, they pledged as a guarantee of their good faith, should draw legal interest only (which by investment it reproduces), thus cutting themselves off from any large dividends thereafter, and securing to the policy-holders all the benefits that could arise from the mutual system, with the added advantages of an outside amount pledged for their security, and the prudent management of the Society.

In respect to the numerical comparison made in the advertisement, it is to be remembered that ratios of income and expenditure are affected very materially by the comparative age, extent of business, and other circumstances of the two companies compared. The Equitable Society has for several years past done more new business than any other life company in the world, and its expenses should be larger, comparatively, than those of other companies whose new business bears a much less proportion to their old. But it is to be remembered that, while a large new business is expensive in the obtaining, it forms the foundation of substantial growth, and a permanent reduction of expenses in the future. The Equitable is less than half as old as the Mutual Life, and a brief comparison between its present state and the state of the Mutual at the same age, will perhaps show more clearly the relative success of the two companies, and give a slight glimmering of what will be the condition of the Equitable when it has attained the present mature age of the Mutual. Let us consider the standing and results of the two companies, when each had been in operation about thirteen years:

	Mutual.	Equitable.
Total annual premiums after 13th year	$ 609,719	$ 7,426,862
Interest after 13th year	151,197	993,183
Total income after 13th year	880,916	8,420,045
Assets after 13th year	3,178,034	19,695,053
Amount at risk	24,904,110	162,887,247

Again, the ratio of expenditure (deaths and expenses) to total income for the first fifteen years of the Mutual was 40.27 per cent, while in the Equitable for thirteen years and five months to the 1st of January, 1873, it was 34.95 per cent, being a difference of 5.32 per cent, and equivalent to a saving in expenditure of $2,205,020—the calculations being made on the principles adopted in the article now replied to.

It may further be said that the *stated* premium receipts of the Mutual, from which most of the ratios in the table are drawn, are not the amounts actually received in cash, but include a vast amount of hypothetical receipts, balanced by other hypothetical amounts of out-go in the shape of dividends, so that an ordinary reader is deceived, and gets an idea of the cost of doing the business very different from the truth, and all ratios like those in the advertisement, founded on these hypothetical receipts, are grossly erroneous and intended to deceive.

Moreover, there are other mistakes, some of which may be alluded to show how little dependence can be placed on the comparisons made.

These mistakes are made apparently for the purpose of misleading. Thus, the Equitable is said to have lent a large amount ($107,558) on personal security only, while in fact the amount stated is the amount of *personal property* mentioned in its report. The amount of rents received is stated very much less than the truth, as it was reported to the State. Again the comparison states that the Equitable has, in "premiums over-due, more than three months" a large amount, while the Mutual has nothing; when in fact the report to the State makes this amount of premium due *not* more than three months—the word "not" being a very material word in such statements. Besides which some of the ratios are grossly misstated.

Whether these misrepresentations promote the cause of life insurance I leave for others to decide.

In conclusion I give a comparative statement of the Equitable, at the end of 1872, and of all the New York companies in 1859, when the Equitable commenced business:

	Equitable. 1872.	All N. Y. Cos. 1859.	Excess of the Equitable over all other N. Y. Cos. combined.
Cash premium receipts	$ 7,426,862	$ 1,772,259	$ 5,644,603
Gross income	8,420,045	2,722,185	5,697,860
Capital and accumulations	19,695,053	11,839,924	7,855,129
Amount insured in year	51,911,079	14,325,116	37,585,963
Amount in force	171,443,351	70,652,936	100,790,415
No. of policies outstanding	43,135	23,278	19,857
No. of policies written during the year	12,491	4,784	7,707

G. W. PHILLIPS,
Actuary Equitable Life-Assurance Society.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Woman Shoots Her Husband in the Head.

At about a quarter past 12 o'clock last night, a woman named Mrs. Elizabeth Flood shot her husband in the head with a revolver, on Clark street, near Twenty-first. The pair were engaged in an altercation, growing out of domestic infelicity, when the woman unexpectedly drew the deadly weapon, and, before her hand could be stayed, discharged it, the bullet lodging in her husband's scull. Officer McKintey made an arrest of the woman shortly afterwards. The man was removed to his residence and medical assistance was obtained, the doctor, after examining the wound, stating that it was not necessarily a fatal one.

ON THE WINDING OF WATCHES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have noticed the several communications from watch-owners and others published in your paper, and, from the purport of most of them, we are satisfied that a great error exists in the minds of many in regard to the over, or tight, winding of watches. In all nature effects are noticed which can sometimes be traced to an apparent cause, and, in some cases, after a careful investigation, the real cause can be satisfactorily explained. The true cause of any effect remains the same whether properly understood by human minds or not. So, in the matter of winding watches, a fact is stated—a watch is wound and it is found to be stopped immediately after the winding ceases. The apparent cause is "winding too tight." This we have heard asserted hundreds of times by watch-owners, but, upon examination, we find the true cause lies somewhere else, unless so much force has been used in the winding as to break or distort some part of the mechanism, and in that case the watch could not start again, no matter how much it was shaken or jarred.

In the communication of A. D. Schuyler, and also in that of "T. D. L.," both published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, there are facts stated which we should not for a moment think of gainsaying. Their watches frequently stop after being wound, and the cause apparent to them is, "Wound too tight." In both cases the watches are claimed to be (what we should naturally suspect) English levers. This construction of watch is as liable to stop at any time from the same variety of causes as other watches, but more liable than most others to stop while being wound, though the winding be only partial. The reason of this is, that the construction of the winding action is such that a maintaining or auxiliary power is necessarily provided to keep the watch running during the time of winding. These parts frequently become worn and disordered, and fail to act, in which case the watch would be as likely to stop after the first turn of the key as at the last, and this without a doubt is the true cause of their watches stopping while being wound.

That watches have stopped, and do frequently stop upon being wound, we do not pretend to deny, but we do deny that such stoppage is ever caused by their being wound too tightly. A man whose knowledge of watches is derived simply from his having carried one, has a perfect right to state that his watch frequently stops upon being wound, and that, by shaking it, it will start again, because an effect is produced that any one can understand and appreciate; but he can hardly be presumed competent to correctly judge as to the cause of this effect.

In the days of Gallileo the whole world declared that the earth stood still, and that the sun and stars passed over their heads every day; yet all this testimony did not make it true.

The watch mentioned in Mr. E. R. P. Shurley's letter to J. S. Hamilton, published in THE TRIBUNE, of Sunday last, is said to be a Howard, and that it stopped from being wound too tight. The fact of *this* watch stopping after being wound we would not think of disputing, but it could never occur from undue force in winding, provided (as he states) the stop-wheels were uninjured. We think that all the Howard watches manufactured and sold during fifteen years were provided with the maintaining spring, as above explained, and they also will stop during winding if this part is out of adjustment, and this, in all probability, was the *true* cause of the stoppage of the above-mentioned watch.

Mr. Shurley also states that a barrel-cover in some cases might bind the main-spring when wound up, and stop the watch; and this he sites as proof that a watch can be wound too tightly; instead of which the truth is, the barrel was wrongly fitted up and undue friction produced, yet the watch would be more likely to run when the spring was wound up tightly than otherwise.

There are almost an infinite number of causes for a watch stopping and starting while being wound or carried in the pocket, but we state positively that the true cause will never be traced to the fact of the spring being coiled up too tightly, unless, by so doing, some parts of the movement be broken or displaced, and, in such case, the watch would not start again by shake or jar.

Now, to sum up the whole matter, we will state that, in case what we have written shall not be perfectly clear and satisfactory to all, we offer, as a premium, $500 to anyone who will show us any modern watch of the chronometer, English lever, duplex, or American lever construction that can be stopped by tight-winding, the watch in other respects being in order. Respectfully,

POTTER BROS., No. 90 Madison street.

CITY ITEMS.

Yesterday afternoon the horses attached to one of Fortune Brothers' beer-wagons, driven by Machael McLaughlin, a young man 25 years of age, living at No. 171 West Van Buren street, took fright and ran away, throwing the driver out, near the corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets, and injuring him so severely in the back that he died in a few minutes. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury at the inquest.

The residence of Mr. Chamberlin, No. 148 West Monroe street, left in charge of E. Ewing during the temporary absence of the proprietor, was entered yesterday by housebreakers while Ewing was at work, and cleaned out. The rear door was broken open, and, before leaving, the thieves opened and emptied bureaus, trunks, lockers, etc. About $700 worth of goods were removed.

Bridge Accidents.

KIRKWOOD, Del., Aug. 25.—A trestle-work bridge, which was being erected over the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, at the break on the Delaware Railroad, fell to-day, killing one workman and wounding two others.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 25.—While a party of laborers were at work on the bridge across Red River, at Fulton, for the C. & F. R. R., on Saturday evening, the embankment gave way, burying some of the workmen beneath it. Few particulars are received, but the most reliable accounts state that two persons were killed and seven wounded.

Foreign Items.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The London *Telegraph* of the 13th, has the following items: Bishop Runkens, the newly-ordained Old Catholic prelate in Germany, has issued a pastoral letter in which he renounces the special privileges sometimes claimed for the Episcopal office, and inculcates the duty of obedience to the secular authorities.

The International Patent Congress has concluded its sittings. As to the desirability of encouraging invention by granting patents, the Congress was nearly unanimous, but there was a protracted debate on the compulsory granting of licenses by patentees. The principle was opposed by the American members, but was carried after ten days' discussion by 42 to 17.

FIRES.

Further Particulars of the Eaton, O., Conflagration—Iron Works Burned at Morristown, N. J.—Losses by the Belfast Fire—Burning of Blatz's Brewery in Milwaukee; Loss, $500,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 25.—A fire broke out in the large brewery establishment of Valentine Blatz at about a quarter to 8 this evening. All that the Fire Brigade could do to save the extensive buildings was of no avail. The fire originated in the malt-house, in the rear of the engine-room, and extended rapidly to the four-story malt and ice houses on Johnson and Broadway streets. The malt-house had a store of 40,000 bushels, and 140 to 150 bales of hops. The buildings were entirely destroyed, except the engine-room and main building of the brewery on Broadway. Loss about $500,000; insurance, $250,000, in the following agencies: F. W. Jacobi's agency—Connecticut, $5,000; Narragansett, $3,000; Atlas, of Hartford, $2,000; Hamburg and Bremen, $7,500; German-American, of New York, $700. Magdeburg & Cohen's agency—American Central, St. Louis, $5,000; Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco, $5,000; German, of Erie, $3,000; St. Nicholas, of New York, $5,000; Brewers', of Milwaukee, $20,000. C. J. Carn's agency—Atlantic, of New York, Black River, of Watertown, Hoffman, of New York, Lorillard, of New York, Standard, of New York, Star, of New York, each $5,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $15,000; Queen, of Liverpool, $10,000. Helfenstein & Durand's agency—Rome, of New York; Insurance Company of North America; Howard, of New York; Providence, Washington, Arctic, of New York. Ogden's agency—St. Joseph Fire and Marine, London Assurance Corporation; Merchants', of Providence; National, of Philadelphia; National, of Hartford. Hathway, Hale & Co.'s agency—Imperial, of London; Franklin, of Philadelphia; Girard, of Philadelphia; Traders,' of Chicago; Detroit Fire and Marine; Mercantile, of Cleveland; Pennsylvania Insurance Company; Pennsylvania Fire. Hibbard & Vance's agency—Commercial Union, of London; Merchants' and Traders', of New York; St. Paul Fire and Marine; Meriden Fire, of Connecticut. The Milwaukee Mechanics' loses $5,000.

EATON, O., Aug. 25.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the stove store of Lake & Co. The building, with the entire stock, was burned; also a new frame dwelling on the north. The flames then spread south to the large three-story brick owned by the Odd Fellows, and occupied by the First National Bank, the Post-Office, and the Eaton *Register* office. The building was entirely destroyed, and a large printing press belonging to the Eaton *Register* was ruined. The Doty House, on the east, was badly damaged by water and fire. About 6 o'clock our Mayor telegraphed to Richmond for help, and they sent us an engine and a company of men. Had it not been for help from Richmond the fire would have been much worse. The loss will be about $15,000 or $20,000, mostly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. All the money, bonds, and books of the bank were saved, and they will open for business this morning in Van Ausdale's store.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—The insurance on the property destroyed at Eaton, O., yesterday, is as follows: In the New York Home, $2,000; Fireman's, of Dayton, O., $2,000; Cooper, of Dayton, $5,000; Miami Valley, of Dayton, $3,000; Farmers', Merchants', and Manufacturers', of Hamilton, $3,000; the German, of Erie, Pa., $1,500.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 25.—The saw-mill, cooper-shop, and drying-houses of the Ironton Iron-Works were burned last night, together with 1,000 kegs of nails. The estimated loss is $50,000, thought to be insured. Work at the mills had been suspended since the 1st of July, and the fire is believed to have been caused by an incendiary.

The insurance on a portion of the Boonton Iron-Works, which were burned to-day, is $38,000. The entire loss, it is stated by agents, will not exceed $50,000, much of the machinery and stock that were thought to be burned being saved.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 25.—Miss Rebecca Prentiss, aged 80 years, perished in the Frothingham House, which was destroyed in the conflagration yesterday.

The Bangor boat, this morning, brought a large supply of provisions sent by the citizens of that place for the sufferers by the fire. The total losses and insurance are not yet ascertained.

Among the heaviest losers are the following: D. Haraden, storehouse, loss, $25,000; insurance, $25,000; P. Sibley, buildings, molasses, and sugar, loss, $60,000; insurance, $16,000; J. M. Frederick & Co., loss, $10,000, insured; W. B. Swan & Co., loss, $20,000; insurance, $4,000; Mathews & Co., sash and blind makers, loss, $15,000; insurance, $12,000; Belfast Foundry Company, loss, $30,000, uninsured; W. Pitcher & Sons, loss, $20,000; insurance, $15,000; M. R. Cooper, lumber yard; loss, $8,000; insurance, $3,300. C. S. Carter & Co., shipyard; loss, $15,000; insurance, 10,000. Dwyer & Son, Marine Railway; loss, $15,000 uninsured.

Losses thus far ascertained reach about $400,000, on which there is insurance of $125,000, divided among Eastern and foreign companies.

Only one vessel on the stocks was burned, a brig of 500 tons, about framed; loss, $5,000; no insurance. Large quantities of coal, lumber, corn, sugar, and molasses were destroyed.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It commenced in a building where there had been no fire known to exist for several days.

In answer to inquiries whether aid is needed, the Mayor has telgraphed as follows: "Belfast will accept with gratitude whatever pecuniary aid may be offered. She needs it for the second time in eight years. A terrible conflagration has smitten her. She asked no assistance then. Now she is compelled to. The amount of insurance is only $125,000, and but a small part of this will go to the poor and destitute sufferers.

(Signed) WM. C. MASHALL, Mayor."

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 25.—The citizens' relief committee has been organized to distribute such supplies as may be furnished. Generous offers of assistance from the Mayors of Portland and Bangor, reached Mayor Marshal this noon. The streets are nearly cleared of the goods and furniture, and comparative quiet now prevails.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug., 25.—A dangerous fire broke out in a stable between Broadway and Market streets at 2:30 this afternoon. Five stables and several out buildings were entirely destroyed, and several dwellings partially burned. Loss, $3,000. Also, last night the distillery of James Baldwin was destroyed by fire. Loss between $3,000 and $5,000. Both fires supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

CANADA.

Personal and Political Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Aug. 25.—The Hon. S. L. Tilley and wife have left for Europe. Rumor says he expects to be knighted, or receive some distinguished recognition from the Home Government.

HALIFAX, Aug. 25.—The Hon. A. Mackenzie, leader of the Reform party of Canada, will be banqueted to-morrow night by the citizens.

TORONTO, Aug. 25.—The Hon. Edward Blake, the Canadian Gladstone, will address a public meeting at Bowmanville to-morrow night, and one in London on Thursday night, when he will give an exhaustive review of the Pacific Railway question. Its publication is looked forward to with great interest.

Personal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Hon. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, arrived here this morning. During the day he had a long interview with Mayor Havemeyer, and this afternoon received calls from a number of prominent citizens.

Ocean Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 25.—The steamship Cuba, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Arrived, steamship Republic, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Arrived—Steamer Canada, from Liverpool.

Kicked to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Steinhold, an aged lady of this city, while attempting to drive a horse into a stable last evening during the absence of the family, was kicked in the side by the animal and died in a few minutes afterwards.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Incendiarism, Suicide, and Attempted Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 25.—A little after midnight last night, as the young man who extinguishes the street-lamps in this city was going his rounds, he discovered flames breaking from the roof of the brick building occupied as a wholesale grocery store by N. Frank, on Moss street. An alarm was given, and the fire extinguished before much damage was done. It was evidently the work of an incendiary. A box of combustibles soaked in coal-oil was found blazing in the upper hall of the building, and the transom over the door leading from the hall into the second story of Frank's building had been broken, and a pine stick wound with candle-wicking and saturated with coal-oil thrown in upon a lot of 300 brooms that were packed in on the floor, brush-end up. Suspicion fastened upon F. Brinkman, a former partner of Frank, but between whom and Frank a feud had for some time existed. Brinkman's room was in the building adjoining Frank's, in the same block, and opening to the hall where the burning box was found. Brinkman himself could not be found, though seen in the evening. This morning his room was broken open and his effects searched. Several letters were found, one addressed to the public, from which it was evident that he contemplated murder and suicide. A sealed letter addressed to his wife, from whom he had separated, was marked with a direction to deliver without opening. One letter was to his brother in Independence, Kan., giving him certain property and directing what should be done with the remainder of his effects. During the day search has been made for Brinkman in every direction, but without avail. The general impression is that he has committed suicide. He had been a man of some prominence here as a business man, but had become dissipated and despondent.

The block which he is supposed to have fired is one of the best in the city, and, had it burned, would have caused a large loss of property, and perhaps of life.

Mr. George Grant and a large party of his English and Scotch friends are stopping over here to-day, en route to Victoria Colony, Kansas, where Mr. Grant has a great estate which he is just opening. They visited the State University and other points of interest in the city, and will go on to-morrow.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.93	77	82	S. W., light	.05	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.93	78	69	N. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.90	77	70	E., fresh	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.87	77	69	E., fresh	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.90	71	90	N. E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.90	70	90	N., gentle	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 80.
Minimum thermometer, 70.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	29.85	69	N. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Buffalo	29.93	61	E., gentle.	.....	Foggy.
Cairo	29.93	81	S., light.	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.90	75	E., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Cleveland	29.94	72	S. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Chicago	29.90	70	N., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.85	80	S. W., gentle.	.01	Fair.
Detroit	29.94	68	N. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Duluth	30.06	59	N., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.80	74	S. W., fresh.	.02	Heavy rain.
Milwaukee	30.06	66	N. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Marquette	30.02	52	W., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Toledo	29.85	73	Calm.	.....	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.8	68	N., gentle.	.....	Fair.
Escanaba	29.99	57	N., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Pembina	30.06	59	N., light.	.....	Fair.
Ft. Garry	29.80	55	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
LaCrosse	29.88	74	N., gentle.	.....	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—For the New England and the Middle Atlantic States, light southeasterly to southwesterly winds with increasing cloudiness and light rain. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, high temperature, light variable winds, and possibly threatening weather near the coast. For the lake region, northeasterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain during the night. For the Ohio Valley and westward to the Missouri Valley, light to fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds, with continued high temperature and areas of rain.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 25, 1873:

	Above low water.		Change. Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	9 ft.	2 in.		
Cincinnati	11 ft.	3 in.		1 in.
Davenport	2 ft.	4 in.		
Fort Benton	1 ft.	1 in.		
Keokuk	1 ft.	11 in.		1 in.
Leavenworth	1 ft.			
Louisville	5 ft.	6 in.		5 in.
Memphis	6 ft.	6 in.		1 in.
Nashville	1 ft.	8 in.		4 in.
*New Orleans	12 ft.	7 in.		
Omaha	6 ft.			
Shreveport	9 ft.	10 in.		
St. Louis	9 ft.	7 in.		3 in.
St. Paul	4 ft.	1 in.		
Vicksburg	11 ft.	7 in.		
Yankton	7 ft.	6 in.		

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

THE SCIENTISTS.

Papers Read Before the Convention in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 25. The general session of the Science Association was held at 10 a. m. to-day. Among the ladies present was Mrs. Thomson, who gave $1,000 to the Association. F. A. Barnard, F. W. Putnam, Asa Guy, Joseph Lovering, and J. S. Newberry were appointed a committee to obtain an act of incorporation for the Association.

A number of members accepted the invitation of President Chamberlain, and visited Bowdoin College to-day. To-morrow the Association goes on a clam-bake to Old Orchard Beach.

In Section B, the first paper read was by Prof. G. Browngood, on the question, "Do snakes swallow their young?" The object of the paper was to show that certain snakes give protection to their young by allowing them to run down their open throats, to emerge again when the danger is past. The paper elicited considerable discussion.

The second paper was remarks on the origin of insects, and on the antennal character of butterflies and moths.

Prof. Gill read a paper recommending a system of arranging specimens in museums, so as to find articles easily.

Prof. Burt Green Wilder read an essay on Cerebral Fissures of the Mammalia and Limits of their Homolgoies, illustrated with diagrams.

Prof. J. S. Newberry read a paper on some paleozoic fishes from the rocks of Ohio, with diagrams showing different deposits.

In the subsection devoted to geology, Prof. J. S. Newberry read a paper on Deposits in American Sedimentary Strata. Considerable discussion followed.

During the afternoon and evening some seventy papers were read. The to-morrow morning session will begin at 9 o'clock, and the reading of papers filed will be completed.

This evening the chemists organized a meeting in the Aldermen's room, with the choice of Prof. Latimer as President, and Prof. C. E. Monroe as Secretary. A committee was appointed to request the Standing Committee to call a meeting in 1874.

The evening was taken up in discussing some new apparatus.

It is thought the Association will finally adjourn on Tuesday or Friday.

WASHINGTON.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Receipts and expenditures of the Government, by warrants for the quarter ending June 30, 1873:

Net receipts from customs	$40,888,448
From internal revenue	29,290,787
From sales of public lands	772,607
Miscellaneous sources	6,956,847
Total receipts	$77,908,684
Net expenditures for civil and miscellaneous	$19,641,082
War Department	11,287,613
Navy Department	4,866,073
Indians and pensions	6,326,697
Interest on the public debt	14,777,987
Premium on bonds	540,854
Total expenditures	$58,419,327

APPOINTMENTS.

Theodore T. Gillingham, of Nebraska, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Omaha Agency. Warren S. Lunty, United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, and Charles A. Single, Gauger for the Sixth District of Wisconsin.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

An Unnatural Father—He Murders His Youngest Son, and Wounds Another.

From the New York Times, Aug. 23.

Two back rooms of the top floor in the four-story tenement-house No. 81 Carmine street have been occupied for the last year by Michael Broderick and his family, consisting of Delia, his wife; John W. Broderick, and James W. Broderick, his sons, aged respectively 26 and 19; his daughter, Clara, aged 18; a younger daughter, aged 16, named Kate, and Catherine Weldron, Broderick's mother-in-law, a woman nearly 80 years of age. The residents on the same floor with the Brodericks, shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, heard the sound of voices, raised in anger, proceeding from the back room. Quarreling was no unusual thing in the Broderick family when the father was at home, so that no particular notice was paid to the matter until James Broderick rushed out in the hallway and down the stairs, partially dressed, and calling "murder" at the top of his voice. James was immediately followed by John Broderick. The younger of the boys just reached the landing on the first floor, when he fell dead in the arms of his brother. Both lay together at the head of the stairway, the younger Broderick clasped in the arms of his brother, covered with blood, and both apparently dead. In a moment the whole house was alarmed and in the utmost confusion. Women rushing out of their rooms to learn the cause of the alarm, and seeing the two boys lying covered with blood and apparently dead on the landing, screamed frantically. They ran into the street and roused the entire neighborhood by their cries. Some men making their way to the rooms occupied by the Brodericks, found the father standing in the centre of the front room, a stupid stare on his face, and in his hand an open knife covered with blood. Around him, on the floor, was a pool of blood, and near it a broken bed lath. Everything in the room was in confusion. The furniture was overturned in all directions, as if the place had recently been the scene of a terrible struggle. Broderick, at the sight of the neighbors, ran into the inner room, and remained there until arrested a few minutes after by the police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. It was not until late in the day that any connected story of the murder could be obtained. The mother and daughter were half wild with grief. The old woman Weldron was completely stupefied by the shock.

Drunkenness was indirectly the cause of the tragedy. Owing to the intemperate habits of the father, the family relations have not been of the happiest. Broderick is a truck-driver by occupation, and, although a steady worker, was addicted to drink. When in his cups it was his habit to quarrel with his mother-in-law, and the members of his family generally. For this reason his eldest son was compelled, within the past few months, to leave his father's roof. On Thursday evening all the members of the family, with the exception of the father, attended the picnic of the Stanley Association. Broderick stayed at home and passed the evening drinking in the neighboring liquor-stores. Shortly after midnight the picnickers returned, and went quietly to bed, the father having already retired. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Broderick rose, feeling sick and ill-tempered from the debauch of the previous night. After moving round the room for some time, he called to his daughter to know if she had mended a pair of pantaloons to which he had drawn her attention the evening before. The girl replied that she had not, whereupon her father commenced to abuse her in the most violent way. Broderick's mother-in-law took the girl's part, and reproached him for his conduct. The old woman had scarcely opened her lips when her son-in-law, losing all control of his temper, seized her roughly by the neck, and, throwing her on the bed, told her to leave the house or there would be blood spilt. The boys were sleeping in an inner room. The noise of the quarrel awakened James, and he, rousing his brother, said, "The old man is beating grandmother again; you had better get up and see what is the matter." John arose from the bed, and, going to the outer room, tried to quiet the disturbance. The father, on sight of his son, snatched up a bed-slat and struck him. The other brother, James, when John was struck, rushed forward and took hold of his father's arm to prevent him repeating the blow. The elder Broderick at once dropped the slat, and, with a pocket-knife which he held open in his hand, stabbed James twice in the right side. After he was stabbed, the boy rushed from the room and down the stairs, followed by his brother, until he reached the first landing, where, as before described, he dropped dead. It was at first thought that both the young men were dead. Both lay motionless at the head of the stairs, John having fainted from loss of blood while in the act of supporting his dying brother. The scene in the house just after the murder is described by the neighbors as heartrending. The unfortunate mother followed her sons from the room, and, when she reached the first landing, threw herself on the prostrate bodies. The blood of her children covered her face and night garments, and her shrieks could be heard blocks away from the house. At length the women of the place dragged her away, and, the Ambulance Surgeon having arrived, it was found the elder brother was not dead, although very badly wounded. The younger brother, James, was past all hope. John, after having his wounds dressed, was placed in the ambulance and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The surgeons pronounce his wounds serious, but not necessarily fatal. At last accounts he was progressing favorably.

Both of the young Brodericks are spoken of favorably by their neighbors. The deceased is described as having been a particularly good young man. He neither drank nor used tobacco, and all his earnings (he worked in a wholesale house in Pearl street) were given to his mother. He was to have been married in a few months. After Capt. Garland had taken Broderick to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-House Coroner Young was summoned. A jury was impaneled, and the testimony of Kate, the youngest daughter, taken. Her evidence was as follows: "My mother, myself, and my two brothers, John and James, returned from a picnic last night and went to bed. About 6 o'clock this morning father said to grandmother, 'Get up, you old crone; if you don't leave this house there will be blood spilled.' Grandmother got up and said she would go. Father then threw her on the bed. I said to my sister Clara, 'Go and wake up John; there will be murder here.' My two brothers came out of the room into the kitchen. Father then struck my brother John with a slat. My brother James went to protect John. Father stabbed James and then stabbed John. Capt. Garland came after a while and arrested father."

The prisoner is a stout-built man about 47 years of age, and since the murder wears a dazed, heavy look. When Coroner Young visited him in his cell he asked after his two sons, and when told James was dead appeared stupefied with horror. Deputy-Coroner Marsh will make a post-mortem examination to-day, but the inquest will not be held until John Broderick is sufficiently recovered (if he does recover) to testify. At present he breathes with difficulty, and is unable to make any statement.

DIVORCES.

STEELE—Catherine V. from Wolcott Steele, by Judge Gary, in the Superior Court, Aug. 25.

DEATHS.

COUNEY—The beloved wife of Dennis Couney departed this life, on Aug. 25, in the 40th year of her age. The funeral will leave her husband's residence, 147 West Taylor-st., at 11 o'clock, Wednesday, Aug. 27. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WOOLNER—On Sunday, Aug. 24, Clara Emily, eldest daughter of John Woolner.

WHITE—Aug. 25, Thomas P. White, of hydrocephalus, son of Martin and Maria White, aged 9 months and 11 days.

Funeral on Aug. 26, from his late residence, 379 East Indiana-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GOIT—On the afternoon of Aug. 25, Orson W., youngest son of O. W. and Julia E. Goit.

Funeral from residence, 58 Throop-st., Tuesday, at 1 p. m. Carriages to Rose Hill.

GOULD—On Friday, the 22d inst., Mary Lizzie, only child of Webster and Clara P. Gould, aged 3 months and 20 days.

HOYT—At Hyde Park, on Monday, Aug. 25, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Eva, infant daughter of Judson Q. and Emma Hoyt, aged 2 months and 21 days.

McGLAUGH—Michael McGlaugh will be buried on Tuesday, the 26th inst., from 171 West VanBuren-st., in cars to Calvary Cemetery, at 1 o'clock. All friends will please call.

BURKE—On Sunday, Aug. 24, at 1:30 p. m., at her residence, 79 Indiana-av., Mrs. Mary Burke, wife of James Burke, aged 34 years.

LATHROP—On the morning of the 23d inst., Frank Parkhurst, infant child of Adelbert A. and Ada Lathrop.

NOTICE.

DURING THE INTERRUPTION OF STATE-ST.

Commencing this TUESDAY, the 26th inst.,

THE CARS OF THE CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY CO.

WILL RUN DOWN VAN BUREN AND CLARK-STS. TO RANDOLPH.

The "Cross-town Line" will run, as at present, from Twenty-second-st., and on Van Buren, Clark, and Madison-sts. to Union Park.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Great Bankrupt Sale OF SILKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Morning, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, At Our Salesroom, 87 Market-st.,

Consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Gold Sets, Rolled Plate Sets, Gold Charms, etc. Also a large line of fine Heavy Dress Silks, first-class goods in all colors. We will sell at same time a splendid line of

Beavers, Cloths, Cassimeres, Etc.

By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE!

IMMENSE OPENING SALE OF LOTS & BLOCKS AT SOUTH LYNNE,

By positive and peremptory order of MESSRS. A. VAIL & SON, Will Take Place on the Ground, Thursday Afternoon, Aug. 28, AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK.

A Special Train, free to all, will leave the C., C. & I. C. R. R. Depot, southwest corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 1:30 p. m., returning after the sale, which will take place under the NEW AND MAGNIFICENT CANVAS PAVILION used only by Elison & Foster.

SOUTH LYNNE is but seven miles south of the Court-House, the north line being Sixty-third-st.; Ashland-av. and Blue Island-av. are the east and west boundaries, and every lot is inside the line of the South Park. Two railroads, with stations, connect with the city; also an omnibus line, fare 5 cents.

THE CHICAGO SILVER SMELTING WORKS and about thirty houses are already built; and another Large Factory (a Cooper Shop, to employ from 60 to 80 men) is now under contract, and will be commenced immediately. The streets are graded and shade trees planted.

SOUTH LYNNE Must Come Inside the City

THE NEXT MOVE OF THE LIMITS, and this will be the best opportunity of the season to

Obtain Lots at Your Own Price, And on Very Easy Terms.

This will be a bona fide sale, and Real Estate Dealers wishing to purchase Blocks can do so cheaper than at any future time.

TERMS OF SALE—On lots and on all sums under $1,200, one-fifth cash, when papers are delivered; balance, $5 per month on each lot. On blocks and on all sums over $1,200, one-quarter cash, and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years; interest 8 per cent on deferred payments. A deposit of $15 on each lot will be required on the ground. This perfect and abstract furnished to each buyer. Information and plats of the ground can be obtained on the train, or from

A. VAIL & SON, 129 Dearborn-st., or of ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs, 87 MARKET-ST.

10 RESIDENCE LOTS, CORNER OF Garibaldi and Thirty-first-sts., AT AUCTION, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 29, At 3 o'clock, on the grounds.

5 Lots fronting on Garibaldi-st.
5 Lots fronting on Thirty-first-st.
25 by 125 feet each to an alley.

These Lots are finely located on the above-named streets, west of State-st., in a thickly settled portion of the city, and are valuable for residence purposes. Title perfect.

TERMS OF SALE—1-3 cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $100 required on each Lot.

Persons attending the sale can take the State-st. cars to Thirty-first-st., which is only a few minutes' walk from the property.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

SPLENDID SALE! On TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

Dress Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Underwear, Cutlery, Silver-Plated Goods, &c.

A very attractive line of Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, &c. Extensive line of Men's and Women's Woolen and Cotton Hosiery. Balmoral Skirts, Quilts, Fancy Overshirts, &c., &c. Ingrain and Rag Carpets, at 11 o'clock, by the Roll only.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

An Attractive Line of Fine and Medium Clothing, IN SUITS, will be another feature of our GREAT TUESDAY'S SALE.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Great Catalogue Sale OF Boots, Shoes & Slippers, On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, at 9 1-2 a.m.,

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 WABASH-AV.

A large number of the best manufacturers of the country will be represented in this sale, including that of the CELEBRATED SUCKER BOOT, in MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTH'S. These goods are FULLY WARRANTED.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate and General Auctioneers, SALESROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK, Nos. 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

SALES THIS WEEK:

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & HARNESS On TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 a. m.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Etc., On THURSDAY, Aug. 28, at 9½ a. m.

Regular Sale of Household Goods On SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 9½ a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF Boulevard and Other Property

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, 1873, at 4 o'clock p. m., ON THE GROUNDS.

5 lots on Forty-first-st., between Cottage Grove and Drexel Boulevard.
2 lots on Union-av., near Drexel Boulevard. Title perfect. Also a choice lot on Oakwood Boulevard. Sale peremptory. For further particulars apply to

T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 Washington-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

At Regular Wednesday Auction Sale at 9:30 a. m., we will sell without reserve new and second-hand Furniture of every description, Cooking Stoves, full line of Carpets, &c.; also, Office Desks, 25 newels, and double harness, and a large line of Bottled Liquors and Wines; 50 m. Cigars, &c.